The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5713. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debates on Virginia's Admission in Congress.

A Singular Memorial Introduced by Mr. Sumner.

Bitterness of the Opponents of Reconstruction.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

Instructions to General Terry from General Sherman.

The Trials of Governor Ashley—Trans-Mississippi and Texas Politics—Meeting of Postmasters—The State Dinner—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Both Houses again devoted the chief part of the session in each to the case of Virginia, and it is due to Congress to say that it is the very sentiment of the injustice of the delay which is now forcing the consideration of the question of admission in both Houses every day. The result will be that, however cloudy the discussion may become with amendments and verbiage and much declamation, the bill will pass both Houses probably this week, unquestionably, without any more stringent conditions than those imposed by PAINE's bill, and possibly with the still more liberal measure of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The discussion of General PAINE's bill in the House to-day did not reveal anything beyond three set speeches on the measure. General FARNSWORTH led off in favor of the bill with some qualifications, General PAINE in favor of the bill *in toto*, he being the author of it, and General MORGAN, of Ohio, Democrat, in opposition to it. It will pass the House not later than Friday. The discussion of the question in the Senate degenerated into the bitterest personality and almost vindictiveness, but there was, nevertheless, an excellent spirit developed on the part of some Senators. Messrs. HOWARD and NYE distinguished themselves by their sentiments of liberality and magnanimity. The bill will pass the Senate just as soon as Senators stop talking. This is so certain that the Virginia people here are already discounting their joyful manifestations.

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES.

The Georgia Legislature troubles have been referred here for action. General TERRY to-day telegraphed to General SHERMAN asking instructions with reference to certain members who are taking the test oath, of whom it is notorious that they are entirely disqualified. After consultation with the President and Secretary of War, General SHERMAN replied directing General TERRY that wherever there was a flagrant case of the character indicated to use his discretion, and act promptly. There is little doubt of the result of General TERRY's action. The following dispatch was received here to-day from Atlanta, Ga.:

JAN. 11, 1870.—In the Senate organization yesterday thirty-five Senators took the oath, of whom two are clearly disqualified. In the House sixty-four took the oath, of whom nine are clearly disqualified. The organization of the House is progressing to-day with similar results. The Democracy have officially announced through their Committee that funds are provided to defend any Democrats who take the oath, and under the impression that their conspiracy to get control of the House by perjury cannot be defeated, they are in high glee. Unless General TERRY uses his power the rebels will succeed. Is it not clear that under section 2, line 37, in the copy of the Senate bill to eighty-one, as printed by the House, the word "unable," and in section 4, line 2, the words "entitled to compose such Legislature," and section 5, line 7, the words "otherwise complied with this act," taken together with his powers under the previous acts, are sufficient to authorize General TERRY, for the purpose of legal organization, to declare such members as he is thoroughly satisfied are disqualified, to be incompetent to participate in organizing the House, and then leave the final determination of qualification to the body after it is properly and legally organized and reorganized by him? This course, it is announced by the General, will be promptly yielded to by the rebels, and will give us a thoroughly loyal organization that will try cases of elegibility fairly. If the rebels are allowed to keep their seats now they will exclude, under various pretexts, a number of Republicans, and take complete control of the House. The case is critical, and needs prompt action. The General commanding has telegraphed the President, and if he is assured of being sustained by the Administration, can and will do what is right and necessary in this emergency. The call of the House will not be completed before noon to-morrow.

GOVERNOR ASHLEY'S CONTESTS.

Letters received here from Montana give interesting particulars of the contest between Governor ASHLEY and the Legislature, which is almost unanimously Democratic. There are three State offices whose appointment vests in the Governor, but whose confirmation is necessary by the Legislative Council. For these offices ASHLEY has nominated fifteen or twenty different sets of men, all Republican, who have in turn been rejected by the Council. The fight has finally assumed, on a small scale, such a shape as that did between Congress and ANDY JOHNSON. The Legislature passed a tenure-of-office bill, and Governor ASHLEY promptly vetoed it. At last accounts the rebel Legislature was about to pass it over his veto. The friends of Governor ASHLEY are of the opinion that this contest must inure to his benefit. Here a great deal of sympathy is felt among Republicans for his position, and a remonstrance against his removal was in circulation. There is little probability, however, of any action being able to effect a change in the determination of the President.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

General REYNOLDS has made his report officially to the President of the result of the election in Texas. It is very brief, and gives no particulars not already known. He states that General DAVIS' majority is over 700, and gives a list of the other State officers and members of Congress elect. An order will issue at once installing General DAVIS as Provisional Governor, and organizing the Legislature provisionally, for the purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

OCEAN CABLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at their meeting this morning, considered the question of ocean cables, and it is very probable that they will soon report some decidedly important measures bearing on this subject. One of these measures is likely to be a prohibition of any consolidation of rival cables, without first obtaining the consent of the Government, through the Postmaster-General. The whole subject will also be treated in one comprehensive measure, so that these important and complicated questions may be settled on some substantial basis.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Pertinent to the statements regarding a political organization of the New-Orleans Custom House, is the fact that the Republican Executive State Central Committee of Louisiana, whose recommendations Collector CASEY expresses his intention of recognizing, has just sent here a list of one hundred and twenty-five Democrats among his very appointees, made upon the 1st of January. An effort will be made to stop their confirmation.

SENATOR SUMNER ON FINANCES.

Senator SUMNER for more than an hour to-day obtained almost the undivided attention of the full Senate during the delivery of his financial speech. Every chair was turned and every face inclined towards his desk, and the morning hour was prolonged to give him an opportunity to finish his argument in favor of decreased taxation and specie resumption.

MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES.

Trustworthy letters to officials here, from Mississippi, state that the incoming Legislature will probably elect three Senators, as follows: General B. B. EGGLESTON to fill the short term, which will expire March 4, 1871; General ADELBERT AMES, formerly Provisional Governor, to fill the term ending March 4, 1875, and General ALCORN, the present Governor, to fill the term commencing March 4, 1871.

MEETING OF POSTMASTERS.

A number of the Postmasters of the principal cities of the country, including Mr. PATRICK H. JONES, of New-York, and the officers of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Indianapolis and other points, are in session here in response to the invitation of the Postmaster-General, issued about a month ago for the purpose of discussing certain postal matters, and of suggesting some possible improvements and changes in the service. Mr. HORACE GREELEY also participated in the meeting to-day by special invitation. The advisability of reducing the charges for registered letters was talked over, and also the carrier system, newspaper postages, and the money-order system. But the Committee have not yet come to any positive determination on anything. They will, however, present a report in a few days to Mr. CRESWELL, who will adopt such suggestions as he deems advisable, and possibly ask legislative action on whatever may be deemed necessary.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

League Island occupied the House during the whole of the morning hour to-day, and went over until to-morrow without any conclusion. The bill is reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and proposes to authorize the transfer of the Navy Yard from Philadelphia to League Island. Although it does not authorize any direct expenditure, yet the very next step will do so, and for this reason the measure is meeting with very earnest opposition.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

The Ways and Means Committee are still considering the coal duty. They heard this morning the representatives of the coal interests of Nova Scotia and of Maryland, respectively. Ex-Governor THOMAS, of Maryland, will be here to-morrow to be heard in favor of the bituminous coal interests of that State. The Committee are not likely to reach any conclusion on the rate of duty for coal before Friday.

PERSONAL.

His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR, will arrive in this city early next week. On Monday, the 24th inst., the British Minister and Mrs. THORNTON will give a formal dinner in his honor, to which a number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited, including the members of the Cabinet. His young Highness will be quite the lion of the hour during his brief stay in the national capital. General BANKS made his appearance on the floor of the House for the first time this session, to-day, and was warmly greeted. He has taken apartments at the Arlington. HORACE GREELEY, Esq., was also on the floor of the House, in conference with his iron friend, Mr. KELLEY. Postmaster JONES and Hon. C. T. HULBURD, of New-York, are also in town.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The first state dinner of the season took place this evening at the President's house. The following are the names of the guests and the order in which they were seated: On one side of the table, Representative Garfield, Mrs. Porter, General Sherman, Mrs. Creswell, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Fish, Senator Sumner, Mrs. Grant, the Vice-President, Mrs. Morton, Senator Cameron, Mrs. Cox, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Thurman and Speaker Blaine. On the other side: Mrs. Blaine, Admiral Porter, Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of War, Mrs. Boutwell, Senator Morton, Mrs. Colfax, the President, Mrs. Cameron, the Secretary of State, Mrs. Belknap, the Postmaster-General, Mrs. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Garfield. At one end of the table were Mr. Kemble, Mr. Borie and Mrs. Bingham, and at the other the Secretary of the Interior, Miss Borie and Mr. Brooke.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations to-day:

Edward B. Moore, to be Appraiser at Philadelphic; Michael S. Drews, to be Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, W. T.; Munson H. Treadwell, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh District of New York; Joseph L. Requa, to be Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla.; Anthony Q. Keasbey, to be United States Attorney for the District of New-Jersey; Benjamin J. Spooner, to be United States Marshal for the District of Indiana; Thomas C. Chittenden, to be Postmaster at Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y.; George W. Van Cleft, to be Civil Engineer in the Navy, to be employed in the New-York Navy Yard, *vice* H. W. Brinkerhoff, resigned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Petitions were presented for a line of first-class steamships between Norfolk, New-York and the Mediterranean ports.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill-advised should have come from the State of New-York. At the proper time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties shall be considered in open session.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, and to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments. He said that while it embodied his former proposition of substituting bank notes for greenbacks, the bill also provided for the refunding and consolidation of the national debt in such a way as to make it easy to bear, while bringing the existing currency to a par with coin. The preservation of the national credit and the reduction of existing taxation were most essential at this time, the latter involving two things—first, the reduction of the present annual interest on the national debt, and second, the spread of the national debt over succeeding generations. Posterity could easily bear this responsibility, and, as a matter of justice, should be compelled to shoulder it. By economy of taxation now, our business interests would be relieved. The bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the five-twenties of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised that interest on the five-twenties of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin. These six per cent. five-twenties of 1862, amounting to upward of five hundred millions, would be refunded into five per cent. ten forties, whose payment in coin was expressly stipulated by the act authorizing the issue. With a new issue of the latter, limited to five hundred millions, foreign holders of our six per cent. bonds of 1862 would accept the five per cent. bonds in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin, if preferred by holders, from the proceeds of an equal amount of fives placed in Europe, at par for coin. Our five per cent. bonds being limited in amount after being taken at par in preference to coin, will advance in value so that the investment will become popular. The national credit will thus be maintained, the offer being plain, "bonds or coin," giving the world assurance of our determination. The answer will be as prompt as the offer, "bonds and not coin." In regard to the national banks, which had done so much to furnish a uniform currency, two things were necessary. The bonds deposited by them with the Government must be reduced in interest, and the system must be extended so as to supply much-needed facilities, especially at the West and South. The requirement from all the banks of new four per cent. bonds, at the rate of $100 for $80 of notes issued and to be issued would absorb $635,000,000 of the national debt into four per cents; while the withdrawal of $1 in greenbacks for each additional dollar of notes will go far to extinguish the outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly removing an impediment to specie payments. The bill sought to bring national obligations to a par with coin, and to resume specie payment without effort, while our bonds would be made the most popular in the market.

A NEW MILITARY POST.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably a joint resolution setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and for the settlement of claims in relation thereto.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district of British Columbia.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginia bill was then taken up, and the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE, to prevent the rescinding of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Virginia, was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING enumerated the conditions imposed upon Virginia preparatory to her restoration, all of which, even in minute details had been complied with. The test oath requirement had not been imposed in the case of Louisiana, South Carolina, or any other State, and no objection had ever been made on that score; on the contrary, Senators had been admitted from States in which the Legislatures had directly refused to take the test oath. Louisiana and Virginia had inquired in advance, and were informed from Washington, the former by the Commanding General of the Army and the latter by the Attorney-General, that no such obligation was required. The objection that the officers of the Virginia Legislature were not sworn into office, that the late election was unfair, and that the persons disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, occupied seats in the Legislature, were alike unsustained by the facts.

Mr. POMEROY said the records of the Virginia Legislature did not show that the officers had ever been sworn, consequently the Legislature had not been regularly organized, and the Fifteenth Amendment never legally ratified by the State.

Mr. SCOTT said that if Congress had reason to apprehend faithlessness on the part of Virginia, which was implied in the amendment of Mr. DRAKE, the State should not be admitted at all. If such a spirit really existed there, it might manifest itself in the attempted repeals of the State's action upon other amendments to the Constitution, and measures of equally vital national importance. He opposed the amendment because of its implication that Congress had no faith in Virginia's fidelity to the covenant into which she entered as a State of the Union.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment—which occasioned general merriment—excluding the States of New-York, Ohio and New-Jersey from representation in Congress because the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment had been rescinded by the former and that of the Fourteenth Amendment by the others.

Mr. WARNER, referring to the remark by Mr. MORTON that "the supervisionary power of Congress over the reconstructed States, did not end with their reconstruction," inquired whether the Senate held to the position that these States were forever to be treated as in a condition of rebellion. He wanted to know whether, as a Senator from Alabama, he was by his office the peer of any other Senator? and whether Alabama, complying with the conditions imposed, and being restored to her relations to the Government, did not stand upon equal footing with Massachusetts and every other State? If the doctrine that any of these States could be ejected was a valid one, he and his colleagues might yet have to pray "good Lord! good devil!" as the political majority in Congress may require.

Mr. THURMAN withdrew his amendment, and Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment the bill reported on the previous day by the House Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested an amendment requiring the imposition of the oath in the case of State officers, in order that they shall not be obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would further amend by declaring in the form of a preamble that the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as conditions precedent to the representation of Virginia, had been made in good faith. This condition would thus appear upon record, and if hereafter violated, it would be for Congress to take action in vindication of its own honor by punishing the treachery. In reply to Mr. WARNER, he held that the right of Congress to reconstruct State Governments carried with it the right to preserve that reconstruction and punish the bad faith of a State.

Mr. SUMNER submitted a memorial from certain Republicans of Virginia, now in Washington, containing statements of affairs in Virginia, asserting that a majority of the present Virginia Legislature had been elected by fraud, violence, and intimidation, and suggesting the necessity for Congress to enforce the existing Reconstruction acts until satisfied that all the voters were given an opportunity to vote freely. The communication further alleges the exclusion of colored men from the jury box in that State; that the right of secession was as firmly believed in then as at any time during the war; that the leaders of the so-called Walker Party publicly declared in the late canvass they had supported the so-called expurgated Constitution for the purpose of securing the admission of that State; that some members of the Legislature had recently avowed that the pledge given to carry out the new Constitution was made to gain the admission of the State and deceive Congress; that one of the delegation that waited on the House Reconstruction Committee lately said that when General BUTLER told them he would take the word of a Virginia gentleman, he felt for his watch, because he knew the General had very taking ways with him. The memorialists also claimed to be able to show that Governor WALKER was a Copperhead during the war, in full sympathy with the rebellion; that he was President of a club in Chicago organized to rescue rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas, and his political proclivities had undergone no change since his residence in Virginia; that during the canvass in Virginia he publicly declared his desire to vote for General ROBERT E. LEE, because he was the greatest soldier of the age, and he and General LEE occupied the same political platform; that Governor WALKER, as would be shown, was pledged to oppose the new Constitution, the school system and the securing of civil and political rights of the people, and that since his election he has publicly spoken of Virginia as under usurpation and tyranny, meaning thereby that acts of Congress were revolutionary.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper several Senators called for the reading of the names attached to it. These were read as follows:

Isaac P. Baldwin, Chairman; W. F. Davis, Secretary; Robert Norton, P. H. Mortigue, Bernard Wardwell, William E. Crecket, George C. Marshall, J. R. Doughty, Charles H. Porter, Luther Lee, Jr., Samuel B. Williamson.

The Chair, in answer to inquiries, said the whole number of names were thirteen, all in the same handwriting.

Mr. NYE said he would submit whether the communication was not so disrespectful as to require its exclusion from the Senate. He was surprised that the Senator from Massachusetts would present a paper which reflected in the grossest possible manner upon a colleague of his own in a coördinate branch.

Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor, and said the Senator did him great injustice, in so much as the memorial simply sets forth the remarks upon conversations between his distinguished colleague in the other House and other parties, showing what little confidence could be placed on the men forward in the movement in behalf of Virginia. He could not be held responsible for these utterances.

Mr. NYE said he would not himself be guilty of a reflection upon a colleague by means here resorted to. The memorial had originated, he judged from the names attached to it, from that class of men who had been hanging around the Senate and both Houses of Congress with the purpose of keeping Virginia from the position to which she is entitled. He thought it unfortunate for the opponents of Virginia that their last gun should have been fired with so little effect. Virginia had complied with every Congressional requirement. The election held there was in exact conformity of the law, but the result was not such as to satisfy the gentlemen who petitioned here and somebody was disappointed, and now hoped to soothe his feelings by an appeal for intervention by Congress. Governor WALKER had offered his services to the country to put down rebellion, which fact was shown by the records of the War Department; and not one of the charges against him in the memorial was true. He declared that he had become heartily tired of the reconstruction hobby, which had been ridden through Congress for so many years, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts would have the unreconstructed States stand knocking at the door until their locks were wet with the dews of the night; that the Senator's last hope was in a memorial which gave the mere hearsay of irresponsible persons, upon which the Senate was asked to suspend action.

Mr. STEWART also defended Governor WALKER.

Mr. SUMNER asked: Has it come to this—that the loyal people of Virginia could not be heard on the Senate floor? that a petition from them was to be met by denunciation from both of the Senators from Nevada? Those Senators had gone over to the Democrats upon the present question, and it was not to be wondered at that while among their new allies their devotion to great principles should have weakened. For himself, he was content to stand by the plighted faith of the Republic.

Mr. STEWART replied, that in view of the charge of Mr. SUMNER that he had deserted his party, he would refresh the recollection of that Senator by reading a portion of his record last session, when he filibustered with the Democrats to prevent the passage of the bill submitting the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment to the States. He forwarded to the Clerk's desk and had read from the *Congressional Globe* a portion of the remarks at the last session by Mr. SUMNER against the bill referred to, and in advocacy, as a substitute therefor, of Congressional legislation. Mr. STEWART said that upon the occasion referred to the Senator had applied the same haughty, overbearing pressure by which he now sought to coerce him. He did not then charge that Senator with acting with the Democrats, and now he was willing to let him alone when he attempted to shut the door in the face of a State which came forward to help the Government. He asked to be allowed to exercise his own responsibility from one whose claims for superiority he could not recognize. He did not fear being read out of the party by the Senator from Massachusetts because of having acted with the Administration, and was well satisfied with the company in which he now found himself.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented a joint resolution of the New-York Legislature withdrawing the assent heretofore given to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnepeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Department of Education, and to abolish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Referred.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in United States Courts. Referred.

By Mr. NEGLEY—Amending the act of Feb. 22, 1867, for the election of a Congressional Printer, and providing that he shall be chosen by concurrent resolution.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

The House proceeded, as the regular business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment requiring the survey and sale in lots of the ground covered by the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

A discussion on the merits of the bill, occupied the whole of the morning hour, the bill being opposed by Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Dawes, and defended by Messrs. Scofield, Kelley, O'Neil, Myers and Randall. Finally the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, who reported the bill from the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. He coincided with the opinion of the Attorney-General that the test oath could not be exacted from the members of the Virginia Legislature, for the new Constitution provided what oath should be required, which was an oath to observe and obey the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of Virginia. He had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better to follow the Bible recommendation and to swear not at all, than to have the eternal multiplication of oaths, oaths, oaths, which excluded intelligence and worth, and wealth from public office. There was something else wanted besides oaths. Congress should not set Virginia the example of bad faith and treachery by refusing to do what it had promised.

Mr. PAINE, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, made an argument in favor of the bill. He declared that the loyalists of Virginia demanded that the test oath should be required; and it was the Democrats, under the lead of Governor WALKER, that desired to be relieved from all oaths whatever. This Government, he said, was in a transition state. From the adoption of the Constitution to the present time the Republic had been the theatre of an incessant struggle between National and Confederate ideas and principles. The Democratic Party had, by its rebellion, essentially narrowed the semi-sovereign character of the States, and henceforward within the wide range of the momentous interests covered by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution, the States would be practically little more than counties. This was a great strife in the direction of consolidated nationality and of the transfer of power from the representatives of the people in the State Legislatures to the representatives of the people in Congress, and he favored the national side in the struggle.

Mr. MORGAN declared himself unalterably opposed to the conditions contained in the bill for the admission of Virginia to representation, and in favor of the substitute offered by his colleague, (Mr. BINGHAM,) not because Virginia had complied with the Reconstruction acts, but because of an older and a grander law—the Constitution of the United States. He did not want Virginia brought back manacled and chained as a slave.

At the conclusion of Mr. MORGAN's remarks, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

FRANCE

A Fierce Tirade from M. Rochefort on the Bonaparte Family and Dynasty—M. De Fonvielle's Account of the Fatal Interview.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The *Marseillaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article printed in large type:

The Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the Citizen Victor Noir—The Attempt to Murder Made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the Citizen Ulric de Fonvielle.

I have had the weakness to believe that a BONAPARTE could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, PASCHAL GROUSSET, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend, VICTOR NOIR, assassinated by the ruffian PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cutthroats, who, not content with grape-shotting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France! Have you not had decidedly enough of this? (*Peuple Français, est ceque décidément tu ne trouves pas qu'en voila assez?*) HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The *Marseillaise* was very violent again this morning, and the entire issue was therefore seized by the authoritie. It also publishes the following statement of M. DE FONVEILLE:

On the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock, VICTOR NOIR and myself repaired to the residence of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, No 59 Rue d'Anteuil. We were commissioned by M. PASCHAL GROUSSET to demand of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE the reason for injurious articles against M. PASCHAL GROUSSET, published in *L'Avenir de la Corse*. We handed our cards to two servants, who stood at the door, and who ushered us into a small parlor on the ground floor at our right hand. After a few minutes we were conducted up stairs to the first floor, passed through a fencing room and finally entered a drawing room.

A door opened and M. PIERRE BONAPARTE entered. We advanced towards him and the following words passed between us:

"Sir, we come on behalf of M. PASCHAL GROUSSET, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come, then, on behalf of M. ROCHEFORT, and you are not tools of his?"

"Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter."

I handed him the letter. He approached a window to read it. He read it, and after crushing it in his hands, he returned towards us.

"I have provoked M. ROCHEFORT," said he, "because he is the standard bearer of the rabble; as for M. GROUSSET, I have no reply to make to him. Are you the representatives of these carrion? (*ces charognes.*")

"Sir," I answered, "we come to you to fulfill, loyalty and courteously, the commission intrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the representatives of these wretches?"

VICTOR NOIR replied: "We are the representatives of our friends."

Then suddenly advancing a step, and without provocation on our part, Prince BONAPARTE slapped VICTOR NOIR with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers, which he had held concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired upon NOIR, with the muzzle of the pistol close to him. NOIR staggered, pressed both hands on his breast, and sank down in the doorway by which we had entered. The cowardly assassin then turned upon me and fired. I then seized a small pistol, which I had in my pocket, and while I was endeavoring to free it from the sheath, the wretch rushed on me, but when he saw I was armed, he retreated, stood behind the door and aimed at me; it was then that, comprehending the ambush into which we had fallen, and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say that we had been the aggressors, I opened a door which was behind me and rushed out, crying "Murder;" as I went out a second shot followed and again passed through my coat. In the street I found NOIR, who had had strength to descend the stairs, and who was dead. These are the facts, just as they transpired, and I look for prompt and exemplary justice for this crime. ULRIC DE FONVIELLE.

Funeral of M. Noir—Military Precautions to Preserve Order—Intense Popular Excitement—Cries of "Vive La Republique"—The "Marseillaise" Sung by the Populace.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The funeral of VICTOR NOIR took place to-day. The Government, expecting a demonstration, made extensive preparations to preserve order, and at an early hour all its police and military arrangements were complete. During the morning people began to gather around the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city. At 11 o'clock 5,000 workmen from the Faubourgs had passed up the boulevards on their way to the funeral. Many carriages, with ladies dressed in mourning, drove to the house to join the procession. At 1 P. M. deputations of workmen visited the remains. The streets from the Placede la Concorde to the Rue d'Anteuil were filled with vast throngs of people. Carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by the crowd and their occupants cheered. The weather was cold and a heavy rain was falling, but the numbers continued to increase. Between 2 and 3 o'clock more than a hundred thousand persons were assembled in the vicinity of the place where the remains reposed. HENRI ROCHEFORT attended the funeral, and his appearance called forth a great demonstration of enthusiasm from the people. The remains were taken to Neuilly for interment, followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but LOUIS NOIR, brother of deceased, refused his consent. At the Cemetery there were frequent shouts of "Vive la Republique," and the "Marseillaise" was repeatedly sung by the people....During the day, while MM. ROCHEFORT and RASPAIL were coming down the Champs Elysées, accompanied by a great crowd, who were singing the "Marseillaise," they were stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd was ordered to disperse. ROCHEFORT, claiming his right as a Deputy, passed on to the Chamber, where he arrived pale and much excited. The Champs Elysées were then cleared by the troops. Two battalions were stationed near the Hall of the Legislative Body, and five regiments were massed on the boulevard close at hand. The crowd finally dispersed without offering resistance, but some arrests were made by the Police.... The *Rappel*, newspaper, has been seized by the Police. In the Corps Legislatif, the committee to whom was referred the demand of the Procureur Imperial, have pronounced in favor of arraigning Deputy ROCHEFORT for outrage against the Emperor, and for inciting violence and disorder....The *Journal Officiel* publishes an imperial decree ordering that Prince MURAT be brought before the High Court of Justice to be tried on the charge of striking a Magistrate some time ago....M. CHEVANDIER, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of the Departments. He declares that the policy of the Ministry will be in accordance with the desires of the Chambers and the country; but the Government will exact order. The Empire has received the consecration of universal suffrage, and while guarding the interests of all, it will not tolerate disorder. The Ministers will be ready, however, to oppose any excess of power on whatever side, and wherever it may appear.

PARIS, Jan. 12—Midnight.—Up to this hour there has been no conflict between the troops and the people, and the city is tranquil. The students went in large numbers to the funeral of VICTOR NOIR, but created no disturbance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cable Consolidation Scheme—The Manchester See—Turkey and Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is the original Atlantic Cable Company, and not the Anglo-American Cable Company, whose influential members are adverse to the consolidation or composition with the French Cable Company, and whose hostility has caused a depression in Cable shares.... Rev. JAMES FRAZER, who was formerly sent to America as a Commissioner to examine the common school system of the United States, has been appointed Bishop of Manchester. Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Birmingham is generally eulogized by the morning papers here. There is but little adverse criticism....The restoration of harmonious relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt is complete.

The famous Star and Garter Inn, at Richmond, was destroyed by fire last night. Its manager lost his life in the flames.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—In the Cortes, to-day, Marshal PRIM made a long speech explaining the causes of the present crisis. The Republicans introduced a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government.

Within a few days one thousand men have sailed to reinforce the Spanish Army in Cuba.

The Late Don Gregorio Dominguez and the Chilian and Peruvian Bonds.

DON GREGORIO DOMINGUEZ, the ex-Consul-General of Ecuador, who died at his residence in Sixteenth-street day before yesterday, was a prominent character in the celebrated Chilian-Peruvian bond affair, in which JOHN GRAHAM and ANTONIO MILLAN are the leading contestants. DOMINQUEZ was married many years since to a beautiful lady of Newark, New-Jersey. When ANTONIO MILLAN came from Peru with the $500,000 in gold bonds of the two Republics, in 1866, DOMINGUEZ officiated as his agent. On the pretence that he would purchase vessels of the United States Government for MILLAN, secret agent of Peru, DOMINGUEZ gave the $500,000 in trust to GRAHAM, who gave a receipt to return the same within seventy-five days. No vessels being purchased MILLAN demanded the return of the bonds. Mr. GRAHAM returned him $100,000 of them. The other $400,000 he hypothecated with Broad-street bankers for a small amount of money. The Peruvian Government then annulled the bonds, less $6,000 on them which DOMINGUEZ had been paid as commission. In June last the Peruvian Government published a decree ordering the payment of these bonds with accrued interest in gold. MILLAN had an injunction served upon Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., agents of the Peruvian Government in the bond transaction, to prevent their buying the bonds. The case has become an intricate one. The bonds are hidden, or apparently so. The bankers who hold them, and who loaned money on them to GRAHAM, have sold them, it is supposed, to European bankers. They are, however, liable for prosecution for exacting thirty per cent. per annum for the use of the money loaned on them. They have, it is alleged, violated their written contract to return these bonds on payment of money borrowed with stipulated usurious interest. The Peruvian Government now intends to annul the bonds altogether, giving Señor MILLAN credit for $600,000, the original amount, and reimbursing him for all his losses. These bonds were advertised in the TIMES, Dec. 31, 1867.

Missionary Privations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 24 I saw an item signed "Missionary." This missionary sold his keepsakes for bread. My family have lived for days at a time on potatoes, not a mouthful of any other kind of food in the house, not even meal enough to make a bowl of gruel, though some were sick in bed and the others invalids. I buried my son in an old suit which had served him in farm work for fifteen months. The other alternative was to beg.

I wish our wealthy Christian men would look behind the scene and calculate the cost of their own living, and then tell where the disabled missionary and orphan children of missionaries shall get theirs.

ANOTHER "MISSIONARY."

A Wife Brutally Beaten.

Last evening MARY TAYLOR, of No. 437 East Fifteenth-street, was severely beaten by her husband, JOHN TAYLOR. Her injuries were of such a serious character that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and her husband, having been arrested, was locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station House, and will be arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning.

THE RECREANT PASTOR.

Rev. Horace Cooke Arrested Last Night.

He Commits an Assault Upon an Editor.

Miss Johnston Found at the Everett House.

Particulars of the Flight—The Girl's Statement—Interview with Cooke in His Cell—His Singular Story.

The girl MARTHA JOHNSTON, whose abduction by Rev. HORACE COOKE has been the theme of public scandal for the past few days, has been found, and COOKE, her abductor, is apprehended, and is now in the custody of the Police. It had been the general impression that the parties to this strange affair had left the City, and such measures had been taken by the parents of Miss JOHNSTON as were likely to lead to the discovery of their whereabouts, but without avail.

A WELCOME LETTER.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOHNSTON, whose anxiety for the welfare of his child had been almost beyond human endurance, received a letter, which was delivered at his residence in Seventh-street by a hotel porter. This letter was dated New-York, Jan. 12, and signed by the recreant pastor. It stated that, impressed as he was with the enormity of his crime and the trouble which he had brought upon both the family of Mr. JOHNSTON and his own, he was not fit to live, and wanted to die. He therefore, as a slight reparation for the evil done, would inform the father that his daughter could be found at the Everett House in this City. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Mr. JOHNSTON proceeded to the hotel and there found his daughter.

STORY OF THE ABDUCTION.

It seems that on Friday afternoon, as Miss JOHNSTON was returning from school, she was met by COOKE, who joined her and walked with her some distance, talking with her as usual. Finally he proposed that she should go to the Everett House, and by various threats and representations induced her to accompany him. Miss JOHNSTON states that educated as she was to regard her pastor with reverence and to look upon him as her spiritual and temporal guide, she accompanied him unhesitatingly. Arrived at the hotel COOKE registered Miss JOHNSTON as his sister, under the name of Miss Mary Campbell, and she was assigned a room. Here her father yesterday morning discovered her, and with her returned to her home.

MR. JOHNSTON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. JOHNSTON, upon whom our reporter called last evening, states that at present he is disinclined to make public the facts in the case which have come to his knowledge, but that he has every reason to believe that nothing has transpired which affects the innocence or purity of his child; that owing to the excitable and exciting scenes through which she has passed he has been unable as yet to converse with her fully, and that until she becomes calmer he shall not attempt to do so. He says further that the proprietors and employes of the hotel assure him that during the time of his daughter's absence from home COOKE has only called at the hotel once or twice, each time in the day, and remaining but a few moments at a time. He was at the hotel yesterday morning, and it was then probably that he wrote the letter referred to above. In regard to the failure of his daughter to notify her parents of her whereabouts, he states that, having once taken the fatal step, although innocent, she was afraid to communicate with her home, not knowing how her parents would receive her. It is his impression that COOKE, from the various accounts which had appeared in the public Press, was forced, by the pressure of public opinion and a failure to accomplish his infamous purpose, to take the step he did, and disclose his own identity and the hiding place of his victim.

WHEREABOUTS OF COOKE.

Since Friday, and, upon leaving the girl at the Everett House, COOKE has been, as was stated by Mr. JOHNSTON, "floating around." He visited Jersey City and Rahway, N. J., and was several times in this City. He was unable to remain quiet in any one place, and ever since the abduction has been in a most unhappy frame of mind. Strange as it may seem, he was unrecognized by any one who previously knew him, and it was not until he voluntarily courted publicity that his whereabouts were discovered.

HE ASSAULTS AN EDITOR AND IS ARRESTED.

About 9:30 o'clock last evening Rev. Mr. COOKE entered the publication office of the *World* and asked for the name of the writer of the article that appeared in Tuesday's edition relative to his elopement with Miss JOHNSTON. His manner was very violent. He was told that his request could not be acceded to. The refusal increased his irritation and he was heard to mutter threats against some one, declaring that he would not be baffled so easily. One of the editors of the journal made his appearance, and COOKE demanded of him the name of the writer of the article, and seized hold of his coat with one hand, while in the other he held a pistol. Before he could do any serious injury the editor broke away from him, and Policeman MOUNTJOY being called in, arrested COOKE and conveyed him to the Second Precinct Station House, in Beekman-street, where he was locked up on a charge of assault, and where he is still detained. COOKE at the Station House acted wildly. When placed in his cell he earnestly requested to be allowed to sleep in the passage of the Station during the night, and sent up a note to the Sergeant on duty offering $10 for that privilege, which of course was denied him.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. COOKE.

At 1 o'clock this morning COOKE was visited by a representative of the TIMES at his cell in the Station House of the Second Police Precinct. When his visitor entered the prison he was standing at the grating. He appeared in an excited state of mind, but was rational on all points. During the interview he paced the cell, at times pressing his hands to his brow and gnashing his teeth. As the writer approached he heard him ask the Station House keeper for a penknife; and upon entering into conversation he remarked that he remembered his visitor perfectly although he had not met with him for some years.

COOKE'S STATEMENT.

The story told by COOKE was one of a boy's love, as follows: "When I was 18 years old I was engaged to be married to a girl about my own age. I loved her devotedly, and had every reason to believe that my affections were returned. An aunt of her's broke the engagement, how, I do not know, but villainously. The girl went to the West Indies, and I have never seen her since. Upon leaving this country she returned my ring, daguerreotype, letters and all the tokens of affection which had passed between us. Her image faded from my mind, and when about twenty years old I married my present wife. She was and always has been the best of women, and we have never quarreled during our long married life. Before entering the ministry I was an actor; and for six months was upon the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre. Up to the time of coming to New-York my life was a happy one, and as pure as befitted a Christian man and a minister of the Gospel. I was never unfaithful to my wife in the slightest degree, even in thought or deed, and the story in regard to my visiting places of bad repute is a fabrication, basely false. When we moved to Seventh-street I became acquainted with MATTIE JOHNSTON. In form and feature she was the counterpart of my first love, resembling her in all respects. I became infatuated beyond control, and it was utterly beyond my power to resist the temptation to try and make her mine. But although loving her to desperation, I never had any criminal intercourse with her; and, so help me God, she is as pure and innocent this night as an angel in Heaven. Oh! I was a fool to do such a thing. Don't palliate my crime, for I have acted most wickedly, and will bear any punishment that may be put upon me. I intended to flee the country and would have done so but for that infernal article in the *World* yesterday morning. It was a clear tissue of lies from beginning to end, and I could not forbear facing him and seeking vengeance upon him. But for this I would never have been found out. It was this object alone which forced me from my hiding place. I have not done with the writer of that article yet; and if I ever get out of this place, (here the prisoner gnashed his teeth, and clenching his fists struck them wildly against the iron bars, adding at the same time with emphasis,) I will wreak a terrible vengeance upon him. Don't, don't tell any lies about me, but don't palliate my crime. Oh fool, fool that I was. My head is wild, and I shall lose my reason. God help me, I am a miserable man."

The prisoner thus stated his case. In his excited frame of mind it was utterly impossible to gain from him any connected story of the abduction, or the means which he had used to induce the unfortunate girl to take the course she had which places her in so painful a position, and brings unmerited disgrace upon her afflicted family.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following "notice" was posted on the door of the Methodist Church in Astoria yesterday; and, as naturally would be supposed, it attracted considerable attention in the village:

REWARD.

A reward of $500 will be given to any person who will furnish information as to the whereabouts of Rev. HORACE COOKE, former pastor of this Church, and lately eloped with a sixteen year old lamb of the flock. While preaching at Flushing, this interesting shepherd became intimate with ORANGE JUDD, the editor of the *Agriculturalist*, and on Friday morning, "the day of his elopement," he called upon Mr. JUDD and solicited a loan of $50, stating that it was very necessary he should raise that amount to carry out some project, and seemed bent in getting possession of that amount. The importunity of the reverend gentleman aroused Mr. JUDD's suspicion, and he refused to accommodate him.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Meeting Yesterday—The State Treasurer's Report—Bills Introduced.

The Legislature of New-Jersey met in the State House at Trenton yesterday. The session was a very short one, and but little business was accomplished.

THE SENATE.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock A. M., and after the reading of the minutes, the following bills were introduced by title and will be referred to the proper committees when they are appointed: For a further supplement to the charter of Cape Island. To incorporate the Readington Farmers' Insurance Company. For a further supplement to an act to facilitate judicial proceedings in the County of Essex. An act for the incorporation of the New-Jersey Academy. To incorporate the Guarantee and Trust Company of the United States. A supplement to the charter of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railway Company. A further supplement to an act concerning witnesses—allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf.

The President then laid before the Senate the State Treasurer's report, showing the amount due to the credit of the several funds to be as follows:

State Fund	$2,760 48
School Fund	9,287 67
War Fund	1,426 81
Bank Note Redemption Fund	6,734 24
State Library Fund	122 38

After the reading of the Treasurer's report the President announced the following Committees: On Stationery—Senators RICE, TORREY and N. D. TAYLOR. On General Laws—Messrs. LITTLE, BETTLE and J. W. TAYLOR. The Senate was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was opened at 10 o'clock, and after the usual routine business the following bills were introduced:

Supplement to the act incorporating the Port Oran Iron Company. To build a bridge over the Shrewsbury River. To incorporate the Widows' Home. Supplement to the act incorporating the Hudson County Gas-light Company. Supplement to the act incorporating the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. For the incorporation of Washington, in Middlesex. To incorporate the Washington Health Institute. To incorporate the Live Stock Transit Company. To facilitate judicial proceedings in Hudson County.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Expedition to the Isthmus of Darien.

Preparations are now in progress for the speedy dispatch of the vessels which are to form a part of the expedition to the Isthmus of Darien, hence the workmen at the Navy Yard are being kept quite busy. The vessels which are to participate in the expedition are the *Nipsic*, expected to arrive from Washington to-morrow, and the United States storeships *Guard* and *Saratoga*, which are now taking in their stores at the Yard. The *Saratoga* is to be the flagship, and the expedition is to be directed by Rear-Admiral CHAS. H. DAVIS, who a few months ago returned from Brazil in the *Guerriere*. Being thoroughly acquainted with the country, Admiral DAVIS will be of the greatest value to the Government in the expedition. Major J. P. HOUSTON has been relieved from duty at the Marine Barracks to take command of the 100 marines who are to accompany the expedition. It is expected that the expedition will start from the Yard about the 15th inst., but it is not probable that the vessels will take their departure before the 20th inst.

The *Nipsic* is a fourth rate screw steamer, carrying six guns.

The *Guard* is a third rate screw steamer, carrying three guns.

The *Saratoga* is a third rate screw steamer, of nine guns.

Morton Commandery Reception.

The reception tendered by the Morton Commandery of Knights Templar of this City to the New-Haven Commandery No. 1, of New-Haven, Conn., and St. John's Commandery No. 4, of Philadelphia, Penn., which took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, was an elegant affair. The New-Haven Knights, under command of Sir S. S. THOMAS, Eminent Commander, numbered ninety, while seventy-five of the Philadelphia body, Sir CHARLES L. HALL, Eminent Commander, were present. A delegation of Cyrene Commandery at Camden, N. J., was also among the invited guests. The entire hotel was thrown open and an expensive banquet served during the evening. Dancing, at which about 1,000 guests were present, was kept up in the ballroom of the house until a late hour. The whole affair passed off most brilliantly. Nearly all the grand officers of the Grand Commandery of the State were in attendance, including Past Eminent Commanders MARSHALL LEFFERTS and JOHN W. SIMONS, and a number of distinguished Masons from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Horrible Massacre at Fiji.

The Melbourne *Argus* reports a horrible massacre at Fiji. A Mr. LATTIN, who, it is said, was formerly a storekeeper in Melbourne, had shipped about 280 natives on board the French bark *Morea*. Their ultimate destination was, it is believed, Queensland; but it seems that the islanders rose *en masse* and mercilessly killed every white man on board with the exception of the mate. They then jumped overboard, with the intention of swimming on shore, but only about thirty reached the land, 253 having, it is supposed, been drowned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bar and the Defence of Dishonesty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For one I thank you for your article of to-day, headed, "Does a Fee License Counsel to Defend Dishonesty?" You might have used the word "promote" instead of "defend" and sailed closer to the truth. No honest man in this community fails to recognize the fact that certain lawyers are sleeping partners in that *lit de justice* which BARNARD has so long adorned, but many an honest man has also supposed that while he has a right to call a Judge to account as a public officer, he is not entitled to publicly arraign a private citizen for his conduct in a professional capacity.

You have done well in calling the attention of the community to the fact that they have that right, and you might have added to the high moral ground stated by you, the oft forgotten technical one that attorneys and counselors in this State are public officers—officers of the Court, endowed with exclusive powers and privileges, and liable to be stripped of these and discharged from office upon motion for infamous, unprofessional or dishonest conduct.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870. S.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your articles on the income tax, and now notice with pleasure your allusion to the unfairness of taxing salaries, &c., the same as income from invested capital, (in to-day's article.)

May I suggest another unfairness which I have never seen exposed?

The stockholders of a bank with which I am connected are one-half of them women or "estates." We have many women whose dividends from this bank are their only income, and who receive less than $1,000 per annum, and who need the "deductions," if any one does, and yet who pay the income tax through the bank without deduction. The law compels the bank (and all corporations) to pay the five per cent. on dividends for the stockholder, and provides for no deduction. I suppose it is impossible to make a Tax law which will not work unfairly at some point, but it is worth while to look for a remedy at this point. The widows and orphans whose whole income is from bank and other stocks need the deduction of $1,000 as much as those whose property is otherwise invested. R. G. C.

JAN. 11, 1870.

The Post Office and the Ocean Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just seen the remarks of your correspondent "Vindex," in your issue of Saturday, and I would say that he is exactly correct in his assumption of the opinion he attributed to me, viz., that the mail service cannot, for the present, at all events, be properly performed between the United States and Great Britain, except through the instrumentality of the Cunard and Inman lines, simply for the reason—to the shame of our Government be it said—that those lines have the only boats now running between here and England possessing the speed and accommodation necessary for the service. I do not pretend to say that it is impossible to build boats for other companies as good and as fast as those owned by the two lines I have named, but I do say they are not built now, and consequently the service cannot be performed properly except through their instrumentality. In respect to the late voyages quoted, permit me to correct the statement of their disparity in time. The *Minnesota* left Liverpool, Dec. 22, and arrived in New-York the morning of Jan. 3; the *City of Baltimore* left Dec. 23, arrived very early on the morning of the 4th, and the *Java* left Dec. 25 and arrived Jan. 6, about midday. There was not six hours difference between the three boats, and upon reference it will be found that there is never an average greater difference of time between the fastest and the slowest boats at this season of the year, from the fact that no matter how fast the boat, she cannot be forced through the heavy Winter seas any quicker than a boat of not more than half the power or speed. Nine months out of the twelve, however, the regular mailboats show a very different log. As to the statement that the *Minnesota*, *Manhattan*, &c., &c., can and will, without doubt, make better time now they have obtained the contract, I would merely say that the owners and agents of this line have the name of being quite too good business men to have allowed their time and money to be thrown away, and the reputation of the boats to be impaired by slow voyages, could faster have been obtained, nor do I think the future for the same boats will prove any more satisfactory than the past. The Bremen boats are undoubtedly very fine, fast vessels, but the contract with that line necessitates the landing of the mail at Southampton at least one day further from London by vessels of the same speed, and as after London the great bulk of Anglo-American correspondence is with Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow and other northern towns, the most important part of the mail could not be transported in a slower and more circuitous manner. I again say that in this day of commercial advancement our merchants should certainly take active measures to secure, at least, no retrogression in such an important matter as quick mail communication. Very respectfully,

MERCHANT.

The Ocean Mails—Letter from "Another Merchant."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one would allow himself to write as strongly as "Vindex" did in your paper of yesterday, about the excessive rates asked by the Cunard and Inman Steamship Companies for the conveyance of the United States mails, unless he were in possession of tolerably accurate information respecting the terms demanded by these Companies. The general public have been kept in ignorance on this point, and I trust that "Vindex" will, through the medium of your columns, inform them what the excessive rates are to which he refers, provided he feels he can do so without a breach of confidence.

From what has appeared in various papers, I gather that the present position of affairs with regard to the carriage of the mails is about as follows: By the new postal convention between the Government of this country and that of Great Britain, each country is bound to provide proper means for the conveyance of its own across the ocean. This convention came into force on the 1st inst., and as far as we are aware, the British Government, notwithstanding the reduction in remuneration continues to provide as efficient means for delivering its mails in this country as it did before the convention came into force. This country, on the other hand, has reduced the number of mails dispatched weekly to Great Britain from four to two, and has reduced the efficiency of the Wednesday mail by sending the letters by a line of steamers—very fine boats of their kind, no doubt—which it is well known take on the average at least forty-eight hours more on their trip to Queenstown than the Cunard mail boats.

This is the position of things, and the only excuse I have seen offered is that urged by "Vindex" of the "excessive rates" demanded from the Government for the carriage of the mails. As soon as "Vindex" informs us what the extortionate demands of these Steamship Companies are, the public will be in a position to judge how far the Post Office authorities are justified in adopting the present inferior method of forwarding the mails.

I am sure that I am giving expression to the views of that portion of the mercantile community in this City which is engaged in foreign trade when I state that they would much prefer to pay double the late rates of postage for an efficient mail service, such as they have hitherto enjoyed, rather than the present reduced rates for second-class service. Cheap postage will be a great boon to the bulk of the people in both countries, but I cannot but feel in view of the large commercial interests involved, that it is the duty of the Post Office authorities to make a strong effort to prevent the reduction in the rates of postage from impairing the efficiency of their ocean mail service.

ANOTHER MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Collector of the Port and the Cartage Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The project of the Collector to assume control of the cartage of all bonded goods at this port, is one materially affecting the interests of importers, and requiring their prompt and energetic action. The cartmen have already sent a delegation of three of their number to Washington, to protest against this scheme, but are their employers, the merchants, fully alive to the importance to them of nipping in the bud this plan to place their goods, wares and merchandise, for the duties on which the Government have accepted their bonds, at the mercy of men utterly irresponsible to the owners for any damage which may accrue to merchandise in its transit from ship to store?

Goods are now generally carted by carts, employed by the importers, whose interest and convenience in the proper and careful handling and protection of the goods are consulted by their cartmen. If any packages turn out short on the completion of the delivery from vessel, the importer is always and invariably compelled to pay the duty on the missing packages, at the average rate or quantity, before he can close his entry at the Custom House, consequently the plea that the Government is to be protected from loss by the adoption of the proposed plan is utterly destitute of foundation.

If importers flatter themselves that their merchandise will receive from any men appointed by the Collector that careful handling and proper attention bestowed by their own employes, they will find too late what a grievous and costly blunder they have committed in permitting this measure to take effect without vigorous efforts to prevent its consummation. IMPORTER.

CURRENT NOTES.

Many of the Hartford clergymen express disapproval of Sunday evening sacred concerts.

And now St. Louis has erected "a palatial business edifice." What American structure won't be "palatial" by and by.

The Boston Atheneum wants the city to give them the site of the Coliseum for a new building for the fine arts, to which its collection may be transferred.

Even in California it has been found necessary to introduce a bill in the Legislature especially to prevent or punish the adulteration of milk.

Massachusetts owners of whaling vessels which cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, lost $260,000 last year and are disgusted. Their vessels are for sale. They wanted to strike oil and didn't.

A Schenectady justice lately decided that a verbal contract requires a stamp. Ladies fond of putting their foot down found that out long ago.

The Governor of Ohio has pardoned a young man who was sent to State Prison for manslaughter, on condition that he drinks no liquor during the time for which he was sentenced.

Nearly all the radical Democratic papers in Georgia are urging the people to give General TERRY a fair trial before condemning him, assuring them that he is an honest and conscientious officer. They are wise.

A Georgia paper argues that no ingenuity of Radical malice could make a legal treason out of JEFF. DAVIS' conduct, but that a clearer overt act of treason than Governor BULLOCK'S recent course was never proven.

The Hartford *Post* says it is clear that the material prosperity of New-England depends on her success in preserving that institution, more peculiar to her than any other, the New-England Sabbath.

President SMITH says that by means of the gymnasium at Dartmouth College, a vent is opened for superfluous animal spirits which sometimes pass with young men into a superfluity of nonsense.

A leading San Francisco paper announces that "the question of burying the indigent sick" was before the Supervisors of that city one evening last week. They must have felt inclined to precipitate matters.

Governor PADELFORD, of Rhode Island, told the Legislature all he wanted to in a message not two columns long. The Governor of Maryland found twelve columns necessary, and the Governor of Pennsylvania needed even more than that.

We think our friend of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* is laboring under a misapprehension. We did not put it down as a Free Trade journal, but as favoring a reduction in taxation, and in that, we believe, we were not mistaken.

Judge S. L. WITHEY declined the appointment of Judge of the Sixth United States Circuit because he found that its acceptance would keep him at least ten months in the year away from his family. As the appointment was for life, the prospect was not an agreeable one for a "home body."

Gymnasiums for the use of the students have been erected at Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Princeton, Williams and Amherst. All report that accidents and injuries from overexertion are rare, and that the scholarship, to say nothing of the health of the students, has improved since their establishment.

The official returns give the following Republican majorities for Congress in Mississippi: First District, George E. Harris, 3,840; Second District, J. L. Merphis, 4,231; Third District, Henry W. Barry, 6,914; Fourth District, George C. McKee, 15,239; Fifth District, Legrand W. Perce, 8,015.

That its facilities may be commensurate with its comprehensive purposes, the *Universe* has been removed from Chicago to New-York. The *Universe* is a newspaper which announces that its design is to afford a wide range for expression of each writer's peculiar views, however extreme, revolutionary or even insane they may be, or appear to be.

The Hartford *Post* thinks the Yale crew would certainly beat the Harvards on a straight course, and much more decisively if the race should be for four miles, as "in every race of three miles yet rowed, when the Harvard crew has come in victorious, it has been exhausted at the end, while the Yale crew in each instance has been able to row another mile with ease."

Ex-Secretary WELLES has published a long letter, addressed to Secretary ROBESON, sharply criticising the latter's report, and closing with a recommendation that in future, previous to making communications to newspaper correspondents, he "personally investigate and possess himself of facts, and avoid misstatements and misrepresentations."

Judge LINTON STEPHENS has written a letter on the situation in Georgia, in which he objects to the whole scheme of reconstruction, has much to say bitterly of negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers, and indulges in a superfluity of italics. He closes with the remark that perhaps he "really had done just as well not to begin," in which few will be inclined to disagree with him.

HENRY WELCOME was sentenced at Burlington, Vt., on Monday, to be hanged on the third Friday in January, 1871. He assaulted and beat to death Mr. PERRY RUSSELL, an old and respected citizen, in his own house, after he had retired to rest, and in the presence of his aged wife. He is 18 years old, and his purpose in committing the murder was robbery. The year intervening he is to pass in solitary confinement.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* once more asserts that if the industrious mechanics and laboring men who are unwillingly compelled to remain idle four months in the year in Chicago and other Eastern cities will come to California, they will, with very few exceptions, either as employers or employes, be well paid for every day in the year upon which they are willing to labor at farming, or in other mechanical operations for which they are competent.

The difference between the speed of elective transmissions of pure copper and gutta percha is stated on trustworthy authority to be two hundred million million million times. If the reader's mind can't quite grasp that difference, he is further told that it is about the same as that between the velocity of light and that of a body moving through one foot of space in six thousand seven hundred years. And if the reader don't believe it he can try the experiment.

A settler on the neutral lands recently wrote a letter to Governor HARVEY, of Kansas, demanding to know by whose authority troops are stationed thereon, and announcing that the settlers will defend their rights, their homes and their firesides, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Governor HARVEY replied that he is responsible for all his official actions, and that if the writer desired further correspondence, he would be gratified upon couching his letters in terms fit and proper for one gentleman to use in addressing another.

Mr. GEORGE B. PRESCOTT denies that two hundred words per minute have been transmitted by the automatic process on one wire over a circuit of two thousand miles, as stated in a pamphlet of the National Telegraph Company, unless a miracle was wrought in aid of this particular experiment. On the authority of Professor Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, he states that the maximum speed obtainable on an aerial land line of two thousand miles in length, consisting of an iron wire one-fourth of an inch in diameter (No. 3 Birmingham gauge) is twenty words per minute, and that the retardation increases with the square of the length of the line. The same authority, he says, has demonstrated that the speed of signaling increases with the square of the diameter of the wire.

In his letter to the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, Congressman elect from Virginia, says that there are very many excellent provisions in the new State Constitution, some being retained from the old, which meet the unqualified approval of the people of the State, and that, although there are some objectionable features, they can safely be trusted to subject it to a fair test of actual experiment before any attempt to change it is made. He adds that the people, being now convinced that the slavery question has been for nearly a century the source of all their woes, resolved with unexampled unanimity to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, as the sure and only instrumentality to settle that question forever, and that in Virginia the policy of that amendment is now "as fixed as the eternal hills, and will remain a monument of the practical good sense and sagacity of the people until some stupendous revolution shall sweep it from its constitutional moorings."

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Shipowners' Association—Important Opinion of the Counsel on Quarantine Extortions—Debate on the Decline of American Commerce—Decision on the Sale of Petroleum.

At the regular meeting of the Shipowners' Association, at No. 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, a communication was read from the counsel to the Association with regard to the Quarantine regulations, in which he says:

"It would, in my opinion, be utterly futile for the merchants to ask to materially alter the law relating to quarantine at this session. The political party in power have just stepped into the patronage of the places connected with the establishment, and it is not likely that it would favor the abolition of abuses which render the Health Officer's position in this port worth from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum, with the prospect of $300,000 if it should be a good sickly season. But while the time is unpropitious for effecting a change in the laws, none could be selected more fitting for the inauguration of a system of resistance to all illegal and unwarranted charges and exercise of illegal authority.

I would not advise you to attempt, at the present session of the Legislature, to obtain any radical change in the laws; and I may here mention a further reason, that you would be opposed by a hungry and greedy lobby with which you are not calculated to cope. I recommend an appeal to the Courts, which, notwithstanding what reflections may be cast upon them, I confidently believe will render you exact justice. If it should be found, after such an appeal, that the fault is in the laws and not in the manner of their administration, then you will be able to go to the Legislature with a much stronger case than you can now."

The following letter was read:

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 130 SOUTH THIRD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1869.

To the Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, No. 52 Pine-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Would you kindly ascertain from the members to what extent they would be prepared to assist in establishing a floating electric telegraph station, similar to the one now in progress of construction in England and intended for use some fifty or sixty miles off Penzance? The advantage which the public would derive from a system of floating telegraph stations are insignificant compared to the benefit to be derived by the owners of steamships and vessels of all kinds and the mercantile community generally. The vessels or lightships employed to be in direct electrical communication with the Exchange and to be placed in fair way of every homeward bound vessel. She could give their sailing orders, thus saving the immense expense entailed by calling for the same at any port. A ship could report herself and within an hour of her making the telegraph station could be ordered at the pleasure of her owner. Besides which all vessels inward or outward bound can be at once reported to owners and exchange, and the state of the weather and other advantages that may suggest themselves. I have the honor, &c., WALTER HEARN.

After an informal discussion the letter was laid over for future action.

Owing to some difference of opinion, the Committee appointed to prepare a report on the decline of American commerce have not yet been able to issue the report, and the matter was taken up and a prolonged discussion ensued on it. The document, which has been considerably altered since the publication of the main points of interest in it a month ago, was read, and a Committee, composed of Messrs. ELWALL and HENCKEN, appointed to still further revise it before submitting it to the public in its altered condition. After some remarks on the opinion on quarantine exactions as set forth in the document we publish, a resolution was passed by which the Association pledges itself to adhere to the present system of selling petroleum by gross gauge of cask.

Previous to adjournment, the following document was circulated for signature:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York in the Legislature Assembled:

The petition of the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York, and the undersigned merchants, shipowners, of the City of New-York, respectfully showeth: That for several years late past the commerce of the Port of New-York, carried on in American vessels, has been steadily declining; that the number of vessels carrying the national flag sailing out of and into said port is much less than previously had been and that the maritime supremacy of the United States is passing rapidly away. That many of the reasons for this unfortunate condition of the shipping interest are to be found in the existence of laws of the United States which weigh heavily upon your petitioners, but as the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States has appointed a committee to hear and to inquire into the grievances which your petitioners complain of, your petitioners hope and confidently expect such action of the Congress of the United States as will relieve them and the shipping interest of the nation from many of the burdens under which they now labor.

But your petitioners further show that not the least of the many burdens which the shipowners and merchants of New-York now have to bear, is the excessive amount which pilots are allowed to charge for the service of piloting vessels into and out of the port of New-York, and the compulsion which they are under to employ such pilots, whether their services are needed or not, by the existing laws of this State. Your petitioners further respectfully show that in 1865 the merchants concurred with the pilots in petitioning for the passage of a law increasing the rates of pilotage for three years, being moved thereto by the fact of the then depreciated condition of the currency and high prices of all the necessaries of life, and believing it to be just and fair. That afterwards, in April, 1867, the pilots, without the consent or knowledge of the merchants, applied to your honorable bodies for the passage of an act extending the time within which they should be allowed such additional charges, and your honorable bodies acceded to such request by the passage of the act of April, 1867, which extends the time for such charges to six years.

And your petitioners know that the charges as now established for pilotage in and out of the port of New-York are larger than the charges for similar service in any part of the world, and cast a doubt and stigma upon the advantages of the port of New-York, by an indirect assertion that the task or labor of piloting a vessel into the port of New-York is greater and more onerous than the task or labor of piloting a vessel into any other frequented harbor in the world, tending to destroy the fairly-earned and world-wide reputation of the City of New-York for having natural and artificial advantages, as to ease of access and harbor conveniences, unequaled by any other commercial city on this continent.

Your petitioners herewith present a table showing to your honorable bodies the rates of pilotage charged in Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Portland and New-York, also what the charges were in New-York before the alteration of the laws in 1865, what the charges are which they now respectfully petition your honorable bodies to adopt.

Vessels drawing	Boston.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	Portland.	New-York.
10 feet......	$17 00	$35 00	$28 50	$10 00	$46 87
15 feet......	28 50	60 00	66 00	15 00	84 37
20 feet......	42 00	80 00	....	15 00	137 50
25 feet......	125 00	100 00	....	15 00	203 12

The pilotage to the port of Baltimore is over 200 miles.

The following table will show the rates of pilotage allowed by law before the amendment of 1865, those now allowed, and the rates your petitioners propose:

Drafts of Water.	Rates Before 1865.	Rates Now in Force.	Rates Proposed.
10 feet.	$24 40	$46 87	$30 00
15 feet.	45 90	84 37	52 50
20 feet.	73 80	137 50	90 00
25 feet.	109 75	203 12	125 00

And your petitioners further show that the pilots will probably urge to your honorable bodies that, even under the present high rates, they do not, on an average, make more than a reasonable living, and that now a number of their boats are laid up for want of employment. But your petitioners respectfully show the following reasons for that state of things:

First—The profits of the pilotage business have been so large that more applicants have been admitted than the number of vessels using the port of New-York require, and in consequence a number of pilots are always idle awaiting their turn.

Second—Other ports on the Atlantic coast are rapidly building up at the expense of New-York, in consequence of the exorbitant charges incurred by every vessel which enters here for pilotage, quarantine fees, harbor dues and other expenses of every description.

And your petitioners further show that the compulsory provisions of the present laws are peculiarly onerous to them. By these laws they are deprived of the power of selecting a pilot, but must engage the services of the one who first offers, no matter how incompetent or personally obnoxious he may be, and are obliged to employ the same pilot who has piloted the vessel in to do the service of piloting her out, without any regard whatever being had to the preferences of the shipowners. And in particular your petitioners beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that they must by the present law pay pilotage fees whether they employ the pilot or not, and whether he does any service or not—a provision of law which your petitioners protest against as an infraction of their rights as citizens of this State, and in direct hostility to the principles of freedom upon which American laws and institutions are founded.

And your petitioners now respectfully pray that your honorable bodies will enact a law relieving your petitioners and the commerce of this State from the burdens complained of, and yet allowing to the pilots a fair, nay more, a liberal compensation for such services as they may actually perform.

And your petitioners, &c., &c.

Cleaning Out Hell Gate.

The surveys on M. MAILLEFERT'S rocks at Hell Gate by the Government engineers have been greatly delayed by the recent unfavorable weather. It is said that thus far they have found no soundings less than eighteen feet and that the average depth is nineteeen feet, which shows good work for Professor MAILLEFERT. He has certainly been laboring under disadvantages, and the nonfulfillment of his contract on time cannot be taken as a proof of the failure of his method of submarine operations.

It appears that the survey chart of one of his rocks was not given to him by the Government until one month or more after the contract was signed, which proved a serious drawback to his work. In the short time that he has been blasting, large quantities of very hard rock have been removed from Way's Reef and Shelldrake—a certain indication that something more has been done than the mere tearing off of the loose surface. Under these circumstances he has applied for an extension of his contract.

THE "BULL" RING.

A Calm Follows the Storm—The Case of Marvin Brothers & Co.—Feeling in the Gold Exchange.

The Gold Exchange was very quiet yesterday, and not a ripple of excitement disturbed its serenity. The absence of members was noticeable, and explained by the fact, that they were settling the affairs of the day before, which had been interrupted by the temporary suspension of the Gold Exchange Bank; also, that operators felt an indisposition to engage in speculations until it was positively ascertained that the clearing operations would not be interrupted by any legal process.

A visit to the bank revealed the fact that business was going on as usual; the President was serene; Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier, was busy at work among his figures, and the clerks were awaiting the presentation of amended statements, which would enable them to close up the clearings of the day before, amounting, as it subsequently appeared, to $73,959,000. The officers of the bank seemed to consider the action of the Gold Exchange on Tuesday as a vindication of their course. They maintained that if the rules had not been enforced with regard to the offending member, nothing would have prevented other members of the Gold Exchange presenting demands similar to that presented by Mr. COLGATE, and in that case there could be but one result—a suspension of the clearing operations of the bank. It was, they claimed, unreasonable in dealers to ask for a certified check for the amount of the currency due them when the bank acted merely as a clerical agent between the dealers, and as soon as the checks passed for balances the differences were invariably settled. Further, when the question of the capital of the bank was raised, they stated that dealers had been content to do business each to the extent of millions daily with the bank when its capital was half a million, and since November the members of the Gold Exchange had found no fault with the security, though the capital was reduced to $270,000. The officers insisted that the course pursued by Mr. COLGATE and Mr. MARVIN—the latter, particularly, was calculated to injure the credit of the bank, and so intended. They expressed a determination to adhere to the rules which had been laid down for their guidance by the Gold Exchange, and in no case to depart from them. The following are the rules in question:

3. Payments of all balances due to the bank must be made at the time that the statements are handed in. If currency, by certified checks; if gold, by certified checks, coin or United States Treasury gold certificates. All checks paid to the bank must be made payable to the order of the Metropolitan National Bank for credit of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank.

10. The bank shall pay all balances due its dealers in checks on the Metropolitan National Bank, payable to order of the dealer; but in no case shall make any payment of balances due dealers until all balances due the bank from dealers shall have been paid in.

The expulsion of Mr. TASKER H. MARVIN was the principal topic of conversation in the Gold Room yesterday. By the resolution as adopted Mr. MARVIN is forever debarred the privileges of the Gold Exchange, and he cannot be restored except by unanimous vote, and by passing through the ordeal of the Committee on Admissions. It was said yesterday, as regards the vote, that many members declined to respond when their names were called, as they were under the impression that the resolution of expulsion would not be carried. When the vote was announced, however, it was too late. Some of these gentlemen professed yesterday to be desirous of a reconsideration of the action taken on Tuesday, and expressed themselves willing to vote for the reinstatement of Mr. MARVIN—provided such a course was practicable—in case that gentleman would make an apology to the Exchange. But no one made a proposition to that effect, and it is probable that when the house of MARVIN BROS. & Co. is admitted, it will be through the regular channel.

The members of the Stock Board expressed their approval of the course pursued by the Gold Exchange on Tuesday, and it was stated that many of these gentlemen entered the Gold Room while the vote was being taken and responded to names as they were called off, thus swelling the majority in favor of the expulsion of Mr. MARVIN.

The gentleman most interested in these proceedings is understood to bear his fate calmly and to be indifferent regarding any future action of the Exchange. The feeling against him is very strong, as it is asserted that he was short of gold to a large amount, and pursued the course he did with a view to create a panic in the gold market, which would cause a decline in the price, at which he could cover his "shorts."

IS IT A FAILURE?

Unpleasant Rumors Concerning the Inebriates' Asylum on Ward's Island—The System Declared to be a Total Failure—What its Manager Says of It.

A rumor having gained circulation in this City and vicinity to the effect that the Inebriates' Asylum, established on Ward's Island about eighteen months ago, was being managed unfairly, and would doubtless soon collapse because of the failure of the system, a TIMES' reporter was yesterday dispatched to the institution for the purpose of learning what the managing physician had to say about the matter. Dr. FISHER, the gentleman alluded to, received us kindly, and spoke very freely of the matter of complaint. The following colloquy ensued:

REPORTER—Doctor, it is reported in the City that there has been, and is at present, gross mismanagement connected with this institution, and to ascertain the truth of these reports I have called upon you to-day?

DR. FISHER—Yes, I, too, have heard something to that effect, but I cannot imagine how such a report should be taken for the truth. I have paid no attentien to the matter heretofore, but as I have an opportunity now I will give my views. This institution was begun under the auspices of the old Board, who left their work to be carried out by the present Board, by whom I was selected to take charge. When I came here everything was in chaos, comparatively, and all you see has been done by the Commissioners and myself. We have three classes of patients, or at least they are divided off according to their names. The first class boarders pay $10 per week, and have a table by themselves. The second class pay $5 per week, and eat by themselves. The third class pay $2 50 per week, and dine apart, but otherwise they all have the same privileges.

REPORTER—Those who have been here state that you show partiality to wealthy men's sons, in different ways.

DOCTOR FISHER—That is impossible. Each patient enters this Asylum to get cured of drinking, and we give them rooms and board according to their means, just as if they were at a hotel. They have all, without regard to station, the privilege of the billiard and reading rooms, and library, besides the grounds adjacent to the building.

REPORTER—Is it true that patients have been sent away from the institution, having one and two months board money due them, for drinking rum?

DOCTOR FISHER—It is true that a great many patients have been expelled and the money retained, but that I have nothing to do with, (the money.) The rules are that if a voluntary inmate of the asylum "shall drink or be under the influnnce of intoxicating liquor, it shall be the duty of the Resident Physician to expel him from the asylum," which rule is posted up by the order of the Board. They all know the rules of the institution before coming here and the penalty of breaking them, but they will do it, and then if sent away, cast all the blame upon me.

REPORTER—What is your opinion of this system, Doctor? Do you think it a success?

DR. FISHER—I hardly know how to answer your question, but I will candidly say I think that it is a failure. This nor any other thing in existence will cure a man from drinking unless he has the will to do it, and all we can do will avail but little unless a man is bound to stop. Those who come to this asylum are mostly far gone, and it is an impossibility to eradicate entirely their passion for strong drink. In all of my experience I have known but few who were permanently cured. By remaining three or six months here they get their health restored, but in five cases out of ten, after leaving they gradually get back to their old ways, and some of them return to us for treatment.

REPORTER—I see in Dr. DAY'S report of the Binghamton Asylum that 203 out of 228 patients were permanently cured; that looks as though that institution was a success, to say the least.

DR. FISHER—The thing is utterly preposterous, and an impossibility. Dr. DAY is somewhat of a fanatic on the subject, and doubtless thinks he has accomplished wonders, but he is mistaken.

REPORTER—You are under the impression that it will require something besides an inebriate asylum to cure a man from drinking?

DR. FISHER—As I said before, if a man means to quit it, he can do it, and this is about the best institution that I know of to enable him to get over the passion for whisky. I have done all in my power to make it a success; but facts are facts, and cannot be trampled upon. Our system is as near perfect as it is possible to make it. Here a patient has every attention shown him, and every comfort of a home—none of that partiality that has been reported. Those who were expelled for a breach of discipline were incorrigible beyond redemption, whose board was paid mostly by relatives to get them out of the way, and hit upon this institution as a last resort, not for a cure, but to keep them out of mischief; and as long as this is done we cannot help ourselves, or expect to help our patients. We shall struggle along until the fact is demonstrated beyond a doubt that it is useless, and if so, have the institution abolished.

These are substantially Dr. FISHER'S views of the question.

There are between eighty and ninety patients in the Asylum at the present time, about twenty of whom are registered as first-class boarders. All of them appear to be perfectly satisfied. There is a billiard room in one wing of the building, where the inmates mostly congregate during the day and at night until bedtime. The reading room and library, where all the City and State papers are kept as well as 400 volumes of choice literature. The second and third class of patients have good substantial food three times each day, and certainly can have no sufficient reason to complain.

There are twenty females in the institution under treatment. They occupy apartments in the east wing, and are as really in seclusion as as if in the harem of an Eastern prince.

The following are the occupations of the paying patients for the past year: Clerks, 10; bookkeepers, 2; farmers, 1; domestic, 1; carpenter, 1; merchants, 6; brokers, 2; railroad conductor, 1; druggists, physicians, 4; housekeepers, 2; tailor, 1; author, 1; butcher, 1; lawyers, 2; musician, 1; reporter, 1; teacher, 1. Nativity: United States, 42; Ireland, 6; Scotland, 4; England, 2; Germany, 1. The average residence in the institution was three months and thirteen days.

THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGE.

The Oath of Office Administered to Judge Woodruff—The United States Circuit Court Rooms Crowded with Spectators.

The announcement that Hon. LOUIS B. WOODRUFF, recently appointed Circuit Judge for the Second United States District, would take the oath of office yesterday morning, attracted an immense crowd of spectators who were anxious to witness the ceremony. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings the Court was filled to excess, and so great was the concourse of persons who lined the corridors and halls of the building that it was with difficulty the professional gentlemen and others who had business in Court could effect an entrance.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the Deputy Marshals, preceded by the Crier, led the way into the Circuit from the District Court room, where the prominent members of the Bar were assembled. Among those present were District-Attorneys Pierrepont, Emerson, Jackson, Purdy, Simons, Stanley and Phelps; United States Commissioners Betts, Osborne, Newton, Gutman, Owen, Shields, Stillwell and White; Marshal Harlow, ex-Marshal Barlow and Messrs. Choate, Evarts, Curtis, Beebe, Bidwell, Haskell, Seward, Nash, Pelton, Joachimssen and Shea, all members of the Bar.

Judge BLATCHFORD having read the commission, Judge MILLER proceeded to administer the usual oath of office, Judge WOODRUFF repeating the words after him, which were sworn and subscribed to.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Judge WOODRUFF addressed the members of the Bar. He said: "It may be, perhaps, of some interest to the Bar to know the arrangements made for holding the Circuit Court for the ensuing months of the term. A Circuit has been appointed to be holden at Albany on the 18th inst., at which, in consultation with Judge HALL, I deem it my duty to attend. On my return from the Albany Circuit, which, so far as I can learn, will not occupy many days, I will appoint a Circuit Court here, for the purpose of hearing appeals in Admiralty and a few cases arising in bankruptcy, and such other business as may not be specially appointed for taking up on the General Calendar—such as trials in equity, civil business, or cases for trial before a jury. As soon as I return from Albany I shall see that some other notice shall be given, more specifically informing the Bar of the order of the business of the Court."

The Court then adjourned.

RECEPTION BY JUDGE WOODRUFF.

A handsome entertainment was given to the legal and judicial celebrities of this City by Judge WOODRUFF, the newly appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court, at his residence, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. Among the guests present were ex-Attorney-General Evarts, Judges Blatchford, Benedict and Smalley, District-Attorney Pierrepont, Commissioners White and Stillwell, and others.

A SINGULAR SUIT.

Contracts in Aid of the Rebellion—How the Confederate Soldiers were Supplied with Uniforms.

A case of interest, both as to the law and the facts, came before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. It is entitled Elkan Waitzfelder *et al.* vs. Simon B. Kahnweiler *et al.* The suit was brought on a promissory note of over $15,000 made by the defendants. The answer was that the note was given for money loaned on an illegal contract, made by the defendants, in England, to purchase in the English market, during the Rebellion, uniforms, clothing and other army goods, to be shipped to Georgia for the use of the citizens of that State, which was then in arms against the United States, and that the furnishing of these goods at that time and under the circumstances was in violation of the foreign enlistment act of Great Britain and her neutrality laws, and also in violation of the laws of nations. The defendants furthermore claimed that the plaintiffs received from the State of Georgia a large amount of money in return for the goods. To this answer it appears that the plaintiffs put in a reply in which they say that they were residents of London, at least during the continuation of the rebellion, and it appears from the testimony that while there they were the special agents of the State of Georgia; that defendants had a contract with the Governor of Georgia to sell to him certain uniform clothing for the rebel soldiers, and to deliver the same in Nassau or Bermuda, and on such delivery the uniforms were to be paid for. On this contract the defendants assigned one-half to the plaintiffs, and the latter agreed to purchase and ship the goods to Nassau or Bermuda and receive the pay. It was for their half of the cost of the rebel uniforms that the note in question was given. It also appeared in evidence that plaintiffs stated to one of the defendants—Mr. S. B. KAHNWEILER—that the contract obtained by the defendants to furnish uniforms to the State of Georgia, was the only one that "had slipped through their fingers."

The action was tried on the 2d of March, 1868, before Judge BALCOM and a jury. The plaintiff was non-suited, on the ground, as stated by the Court, "that the note in suit was given in a transaction between the parties, by which the parties were giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the rebellion in 1864 and 1865, and for that reason the Courts of this State will not enforce the payment of the note."

From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, and Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, as counsel for the appellants, commenced his argument yesterday. Mr. A. N. WELLER, for the respondents, will be heard in reply to-day.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Match and Sweepstakes Shooting by the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park.

Yesterday a number of the leading members of the American Jockey Club had a capital day's sport at Jerome Park in match and sweepstakes pigeon shooting. This was the second occasion on which they had assembled at Jerome Park for the enjoyment of this attractive sport, and so popular has it become among the members that it is proposed to hold weekly reunions for its practice during the season. The day was delightfully pleasant, the air being mild and genial as in May, and the sun shining warm and bright. Five H and T traps were used, and the birds provided were unusually strong on the wing, requiring considerable skill on the part of the marksmen to stop their flying career.

The sport commenced with a match between Messrs. M. H. SANFORD and W. PARKES, at five birds each, which resulted in a tie. They shot off at three birds each, when Mr. SANFORD won, killing all to Mr. PARKES' two. To this succeeded a match between Messrs. BELMONT and S. KNAPP, which was won by the latter by one bird only. A second match between the same gentlemen also resulted in favor of Mr. KNAPP. Messrs. SANFORD and CONSTABLE followed with a trial of skill at three birds each, in which Mr. CONSTABLE was the victor. A grand sweepstakes at five birds each, in which Messrs. S. KNAPP, SANFORD, BELMONT, PARKES, CONSTABLE, BARCLAY and HECKSHER participated, resulted in favor of Messrs. SANFORD and KNAPP, who each brought down four birds out of the five shot at. In the deciding contest between these gentlemen to determine the winner, Mr. SANFORD proved the victor, having killed altogether five birds out of seven, to his competitor's four. The winner shot with the newly-introduced BOYD'S American breech-loader, a gun which, for strength and precision of firing, directness of range, and simplicity of construction, will assuredly supersede for game shooting all guns of foreign manufacture.

The Smallpox Considered by the Board of Health—Probable Appeal to Congress.

The smallpox question came again before the Board of Health yesterday, through the report of Dr. HARRIS, made in pursuance of the resolution of the Board passed at the previous session, in which he says that he never informed any member of the Sanitary Committee that the prevalence of smallpox in this City could be traced to Quarantine. The Doctor then proceeded to rehearse a conversation with Dr. STONE, in which he had expressed the opinion that the smallpox prevalent in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was due to the massing of emigrants in those localities, and to the imperfect vaccination in those European countries from whence they had come.

Upon the reading of this report the contest between Drs. STONE and SWINBURNE as to the causes responsible for the presence of small pox in the City, broke out afresh. Dr. SWINBURNE contended that it was due solely to inadequate vaccination, and that it could not be charged upon importation; the remedy, he said, as to emigrants was not for Congress to take action to secure further vaccination in Europe, but for the Board of Health to take the emigrants in hand immediately upon arrival, and put them beyond the reach of the disease by effectual vaccination, which it appeared could not be had on the other side. Dr. STONE combatted these propositions, and contending that small-pox was directly due to importation, argued in favor of asking Congress to act in the matter.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Meeting of the Year—R. L. Larremore Re-elected President—Appointment.

The Board of Education held its first meeting for 1870 at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Present: Commissioners Larremore, Bell, Wood, Sherwood, Sands, Lewis, Smythe, Duryea and Brennan. R. L. LARREMORE, Esq., was reëlected President of the Board, and after being conducted to the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The contract for supplying furniture to Grammar School No. 26 was awarded to ROBERT PATTEN, at $11,440.

The President presented the following statement of average attendance of scholars, and the whole number taught for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869: Grammar schools for boys, average attendance, 16,303: for girls, 14,352; total average, 30,655; whole number, 61,735. Primary departments, boys, average attendance, 38,158; whole number, 83,581. Primary Schools, average attendance, 17,182; whole number, 43,477; total average, 55,340; total number, 132,058. Grammar and primary scholars, total average, 85,995; whole number, 193,739. Colored schools, total average, 795. whole number, 2,600. Evening schools, males, average, 5,751; whole number, 14,888; females, average, 2,955; total number, 4,849. Normal schools, average, 496; whole number, 950. Corporate schools, average, 6,900; whole number, 18,752. Total average attendance, in all, 102,892; whole number taught, in all schools, 235,032. The report was ordered to be placed on file.

Commissioner BELL, from the Committee on Daily, Normal and High School, reported that the Committee had selected the following-named appointees, and recommended that they be confirmed: For Superintendent of the Daily Normal and High School, Miss LYDIA F. WADLEIGH, salary $2,000; assistant to the President, Miss SARAH E. HEYBECK, salary $1,400; assistants to the Vice-President, Miss MARY J. O'LEARY, salary $1,500, and Miss HELEN G. MORGAN, salary $1,400. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Professor J. A. GILLETT, salary $3,500; assistants, Miss ELIZA WOOD, salary, $1,500, and Miss MARY MATHEWS, $1,400; Professor of Modern Languages, Professor H. ALBERT SCHLEGEL, salary, $3,500; Assistant, Miss ADELE BASSIE, salary, $1,500; Professor of Musical Notation and Singing, E. MANGOLD, salary, $1,500. The report was adopted, and the appointees were unanimously confirmed.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LOGAN MURDER.

Additional Testimony Obtained—"Hawkshaw" Fully Identified as the Murderer.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday at the Morgue in the case of JAMES LOGAN, No. 2, who was murdered on the 3d inst. by JERRY DUNN, *alias* "Hawkshaw," in West Houston-street, as already noticed in these columns.

Wm. Thomas Huff, of No. 522 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, the only witness examined, testified that on the morning of the 3d inst. he was passing through West Houston-street, between the hours of one and two o'clock, when he saw Logan standing on the stoop of the House of Commons, who told him that three men had insulted him in the saloon below, and he intended asking for an explanation when they came out; the men came up a few minutes after, when the conversation already described took place; the witness distinctly saw Jerry Dunn, who was in the centre of the three men, draw a pistol and shoot Logan, who exclaimed, "I'm shot." When Officer Crittenden came up from Greene-street, the witness pointed out Dunn as the man who had fired the shot; Logan was taken to the Station House; the witness knew Dunn very well, though not to speak to him.

Coroner FLYNN stated that he had ascertained that the Police had trace of other witnesses, though it would require time to secure their attendance. The inquest was adjourned until the 19th inst.

THE NORFOLK-STREET HOMICIDE.

Further Developments—The Evidence against the Accused.

ABRAHAM KEHER and his son MORRIS, of No. 133 Norfolk-street, who were arrested by the Tenth Ward Police on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of CONRAD OESTREICHER, are still in the custody of the Police, as Coroner KEENAN has determined to postpone the inquest until Saturday.

Some further details in the case have been obtained from witnesses discovered by the Police. It appears that previous to the affray in which OESTREICHER was wounded, the deceased and a friend sat at a table in the saloon No. 99 Norfolk-street, enjoying some lager and singing a song about tailors and shoemakers. ABRAHAM KEHER, being a tailor, took umbrage at the words of the song, supposing it was intended to lampoon and annoy him. When he spoke to the deceased, the latter wholly disclaimed any intention of giving any offence in any way, and expressed sorrow at any one being annoyed. The explanation did not appease either KEHER or his son, who acted in a disorderly manner in the saloon, and the landlady ordered them out of the place. OESTREICHER and his friend followed the prisoners soon after their departure, and had a quarrel on the sidewalk, when the deceased received his wound, and the elder KEHER received a black eye. The son struck OESTREICHER'S friend across the face with an umbrella.

Before OESTREICHER died, he stated that the young man with the light coat on had stabbed him, and MORRIS KEHER did wear a light coat that night. Both of the accused confess having had a quarrel and a fight with the deceased, but deny the stabbing. Some further developments are anticipated.

Chess Game Between Zerega and Mackenzie.

The following beautiful game was played yesterday evening at the Empire Chess Rooms between Mr. ZEREGA and Captain MACKENZIE, the latter giving the odds of pawn and two moves:

(Remove Black K B P.)

	ZEREGA. White.	MACKENZIE. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	
2.	P to Q 4.	P to Q 3.
3.	B to Q 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
4.	P to Q B 3. (a)	P to K 4.
5.	Kt to K B 3.	B to K Kt 5.
6.	B to Q Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
7.	B to Q R 4.	P to Q Kt 4.
8.	B to Q Kt 3.	Kt to K B 3.
9.	B to K Kt 5.	B to K 2.
10.	B takes Kt.	B takes B.
11.	B to Q 5.	Q to Q 2.
12.	Q to Q Kt 3.	B takes Kt.
13.	B takes Kt.	Q takes B.
14.	Q to K 6 ch.	K to Q.
15.	P takes B.	P takes Q P.
16.	Kt to Q R 3.	R to K. (b)
17.	Q to Q Kt 3.	R takes K P ch. (c)
18.	P takes R.	Q takes K P ch.
19.	K to Q 2.	B to Kt 4 ch.
20.	K to Q.	Q to Q 6 ch.
21.	K to K.	B to Q 7 ch.
22.	K to Q.	B to Q 6 ch.
23.	K to K.	Q to Q 7 ch.
24.	K to B.	Q takes B P. and mates.

(a) Better to have played Kt to K B 3 or B to K 3.

(b) Very well played and much better than pawn takes pawn.

(c) After this move white has no resource.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following is the day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Jan. 13, 1870: Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 40, 80 and 81.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J. and Barnard and Brady, J. J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Buckingham vs. Rodman.	92—Tracy vs. Altmayer.
79—Rorke vs. Leaycraft.	94—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.
80—Daby vs. Ericsson.	95—Asylum for Friendless Boys vs. Morgan, Executor.
81—Jung vs. Wagstaff.	28—Edson vs. American Bank Note Co.
82—Potter vs. Hyman.	29—American Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
83—Bassett vs. Aborn.	97—Kessel vs. Albetis.
25—Hope vs. Leland.	98—Spats vs. Lyons.
84—Titus vs. Brisbane.	351—Murray vs. Receiver of Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
85—Buckingham vs. Denny.	99—Guiterman vs. Waterhouse.
86—Hausemann vs. Jackson.	00—Bailey vs. Martin.
10—(Non-en'd) Tyson vs. Moore.	01—Harden vs. Boyce.
89—Phillips vs. Pike.	
90—Housman vs. Van Praag.	
91—Redmond vs. Liverpool and New-York Steamship Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
91—Morris vs. Browning.	222—Shepard vs. McKechin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Same calendar with the following additional causes:

Nos.	Nos.
246—Furth vs. Foster.	165—Sturgis vs. N. Jersey Steam Navigat'n Co.
247—Casey vs. Foster.	

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1588—Classon vs. Leopold.	1700—Rosenberg vs. Heyenger.
1544—Kraus vs. Koch.	1704—Brown vs. Bartlett.
1358—Tarbot vs. Griffith.	1706—Brown vs. Stross.
1662—Appelby vs. Lyon.	1534—Butler vs. Bronson.
1668—Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein.	1712—Stearne vs. Western.
1670—Samuels vs. Western Union Tel. Co.	1714—Bixby vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
1672—Goldsmith vs. Sachse.	1722—Battaile vs. Lauson.
1682—Claflin vs. Gallinger.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4806—Robinson vs. Weinberg.	4625—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Harman.
30—Kirkham vs. Schriver	2—Hackett vs. Clearmont.
31—Beam vs. Clark.	4—Pope vs. Costa.
4307—Sherry vs. James.	33—Hennessey vs. Steinken.
4326—Britton vs. Collins.	34—Same vs. Same.
——Fox vs. Harrison.	35—Scallon vs. Bucking.
4466—Dwyer vs. King.	
4500—Broderick vs. James.	
20—Parsells vs. Robinson.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4646—Demerest vs. Goldsmith.	4777—Hutton vs. Callahan.
28—Crow vs. Kearney.	4793—Schafer vs. Lowery.
4153—Norris vs. Johnson.	4789—Lewishon vs. Hirschfield.
4600—Forman vs. Nelson.	4794—Crane vs. Middleton.
4721—Seymour vs. Funk.	4812—Schulstien vs. Wolf.
4737—Lynch vs. Nash.	36—Walton vs. Hogan.
4761—Halpin vs. Bruce.	37—Viernot vs. Riesser.
4758—Lehmair vs. Egland.	38—Roberts vs. O'Hayne.
4759—Hampden Paper Co. vs. Poillon.	39—Kinner vs. Seigel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. Connolly; robbery.	10—The People vs. John Nelson; forgery.
2—The People vs. John McMahon, Michael Shannon; burglary.	11—The People vs. Abraham Coakley; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. George Bennett; burglary.	12—The People vs. Jacob Smith; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Wm. Moran; burglary.	13—The People vs. Thos. B. Baker; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. James Green; burglary.	14—The People vs. Wm. Geiphe, Thos. Breslin, Joseph Geiger; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. William Johnson; burglary.	15—The People vs. John H. Gross; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. Krowl; burglary.	16—The People vs. George Williams; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Wm. H. Blake; felonious assault and battery.	
9—The People vs. James S. Buckingham; felonious assault and battery.	

DECISIONS

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

William D. Morgan *vs.* Insurance Company North America; motion granted without costs.

Same *vs.* Mercantile Insurance Company; same decision.

Daniel Foster et al. *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff; same decision.

William D. Morgan *vs.* John S. Williams; same decision.

Robert P. Dodge et al. *vs.* Thomas Clyde; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Charles Sutton *vs.* Eugene Crugger; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

By Judge Jones.

William F. Heins *vs.* Charles E. Paine; see memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

Anne Hodnett *vs.* McPherson, Smith et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 12.

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

Murphy *vs.* De Forrest; judgment affirmed by default.

Leslie *vs.* Leslie; argued and adjourned to Friday next.

Conley *vs.* Smith; argued and affirmed.

Jardine *vs.* Dunbar; argued and affirmed.

Smith *vs.* Coulter; judgment affirmed by default.

Ten Broeck *vs.* Borie; argued and affirmed.

Reeder *vs.* Brower; judgment reduced to $173 12.

Gray *vs.* Coulter; affirmed by default.

Ossenan *vs.* Kahn; judgment reversed in part.

Beekman *vs.* Johnson; judgment reduced to $15 and affirmed for that amount.

Hersberg *vs.* Bauer; default opened and judgment reversed.

Hirsch *vs.* Livingston; judgment reversed.

Stehn *vs.* Hamford; judgment reversed.

Meyers *vs.* Humutz; judgment affirmed, and motion to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

Mass *vs.* Greason; judgment reversed.

Lemon *vs.* Little; judgment affirmed.

Rotherb *vs.* Minty; judgment reduced to $100 and affirmed for that amount.

Tr. on *vs.* Easterling; judgment rendered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Judge Loew.

Magoffin *vs.* Coperts et al.; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with costs. See memoranda.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

Vose *vs.* Reed et al.; demurrer overruled with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

John White *vs.* Archibald A. Thomas; motion denied.

Mary J. Haskins *vs.* Charles A. Haskins; motion granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

APPEALABLE ORDERS—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE SETTLED.

Roome vs. *Nicholson.*—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal from a judgment. The action was brought in the Superior Court of this City, to recover the value of a cargo of coal. The defence was a general denial. A motion was made at Special Term to strike out the answer as sham, and judgment was ordered for the plaintiff. An appeal from the order and judgment was taken to the General Term, which Court affirmed the judgment of the Special Term, and an order was entered at General Term in affirmance of the former judgment. An appeal from the order and from the judgment was then taken to the Court of Appeals, where a motion was made by the respondents to dismiss the appeal from the judgment, on the ground that as the answer had been stricken out as sham, this was a judgment by default, and as there was no appeal from such judgment, the appeal should be dismissed. It was contended, on the part of the appellants, in opposition, that this was not a judgment by default, inasmuch as judgment (in virtue of this order) was given by direction of a single Judge after argument by counsel for both parties, and hence was not a judgment by default, actual or constructive, even though the answer had been stricken out as sham. It was further contended that, inasmuch as the General Term had affirmed the judgment, this Court could not go behind the record, and their affirmance of a judgment as such had cured all defects, if any existed.

Held by the Court—That a judgment entered on an order of the Court striking out an answer as sham is appealable. Motion denied, with costs.

For the motion, Wm. W. Goodrich, Esq.; opposed, Granville P. Hawes, Esq.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Stewart vs. *The Steamer Mariposa.*—This was a suit for wages by the libelant for services on board the steamer as messman on a voyage from New-York to Savannah and back. The defence was that he had collected money from steerage passengers for meals furnished to them in the messroom. His claim was $30, but the evidence showing that he had collected $15, and had not served so long as he claimed, the Judge gave a decree in his favor for $7 50.

For libelant, A. Nash; for claimants, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge WOODRUFF will take up the Calendar of Admiralty Appeals on the 1st day of February, and it will then have precedence. He will also then hear, if there be time, all other cases and matters, except the trial of civil and criminal cases by a jury.

A new Calendar of Appeals in Admiralty will be made up, for which notes of issue must be filed by the 27th day of January.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS—SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK WHEN VALID.

Eben N. Horsford vs. *Henry. O. Freeman.*—This case was tried at the March Circuit, 1868, before Mr. Justice Morgan and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $23,040, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on the questions of law raised at the Circuit. Upon this verdict the plaintiff now moves for judgment. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the defendant Freeman was one of the principal stockholders, trustees and managers of the Company known as the "Columbian Metal Works," organized under the General Manufacturing act of this State. The plaintiff was a Professor in Harvard University, and for a meritorious invention in rations adopted for the use of the army, was coming into the receipt of some $30,000, which was to pass through the hands of Freeman, who was interested in his contract with the Government. It is claimed that in the Spring of 1865 the defendant commenced in a systematic way to puff the merits of his Company to the plaintiff, and endeavored to induce him to invest money in a subscription to its stock; that at a banquet given at the works in June, 1865, he requested plaintiff in a whisper to put down a subscription, saying, "Put down your subscription for $5,000 and confer with me afterwards." The plaintiff complied, and in a conference which ensued the defendant said, among other things: "It is easy to see that you have had little experience in investments; you are coming into the receipt of a large sum before a great while, and you are liable enough to be caught with bubble schemes. The 'Metal Works' are solid and substantial, as you can see for yourself. I will make a proposition to you which I would not make to others. If you will take a long line of the stock I will guarantee it—that is to say, if at the end of the year you are not satisfied with the dividends, I will take the stock off your hands and give you seven per cent. interest for your money." The substance of this proposition was several times repeated, until finally, in September following, the plaintiff subscribed for fifteen shares of $1,000 each.

The principal questions of law raised were, first, that there was no valid agreement of guaranty within the statute of frauds; second, that the agreement in writing is without consideration, and third, that the stock had already been subscribed for when the instrument was executed. The instrument in question is dated Sept. 9, 1865, addressed to the plaintiff, and commences: "My Dear Professor: * * You having subscribed to $20,000 Columbian Metal Works, I hereby agree to hold myself responsible to you for favorable returns to this investment," &c.

After argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For plaintiff, Evarts, Southmayd & Choate; for the defendant, William Henry Anthon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

THE "PANEL" GAME.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus in the Case of Frances McClown and Jenny Stanton, charged with Felony.—The writ was returnable this morning, when Mr. George W. Blunt, who appeared on behalf of the District-Attorney, asked for an adjournment, as the prisoners were committed for examination, and the authorities desired time to procure the prosecuting witnesses. Mr. Abraham Hummell opposed the adjournment, stating that the authorities have had since Friday last to procure the prosecuting witness, and have failed. The papers also, he said, were wholly irregular, the affidavit having been made by "——." This irregularity was held to be a fatal defect, but the Judge gave the District-Attorney thirty minutes to

amount the return. At the hour to which the hearing had been adjourned, it was stated by the officer that he had failed to find Judge Dowling to make the necessary correction in the affidavit and commitment. The District-Attorney not appearing to resist the motion, and the commitment being still informal, the Court ordered the discharge of the prisoners. Jenny was charged with the larceny of $330 from a man in a den in Bleecker-street, and Frances is alleged to have aided in the abstraction of $28 in a similar place in Crosby-street.

PRACTICE IN CHAMBERS—EXAMINATION DE BENE ESSE.

In a suit for slander by a sea captain against a ship-owner, a motion was made to have the case, which had been reserved generally, restored to the day calendar. The motion was opposed by plaintiff's attorney that his client was absent, and he deemed his oral examination on the trial necessary to his rights. This was met by the counter statement that the plaintiff had been examined *de bene esse*, both by the opposite party and by his own counsel, being cross-examined on the examination of opposing party. Judge BARBOUR reiterated the practice of the Court under section 290 of the Code, that where a party is examined before trial, at the instance of the opposing party, and has been cross-examined on that examination, he cannot be again examined on the trial. Motion denied.

ORDER OF ARREST.

An application was made for an order of arrest, on an affidavit stating that at the time of the purchase of the goods in suit, "the defendant represented himself as abundantly responsible for the payment of his debts; that plaintiff subsequently became satisfied that those statements were wholly without foundation." The affidavit was held to be insufficient, the Judge stating that he was asked to send a man to jail on the mere conclusions of the party making the affidavit. The Court must be presented with facts on which to form its conclusions before ordering a man's arrest. Such an order cannot be made on a mere inference. Order denied.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—JAN. 12.

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

THE CHRISTY ESTATE—WHAT IT COSTS TO TAKE CARE OF AN ESTATE OF $26,000.

Harriet E. Christy vs. *James S. Libby.*—This case was up for argument before the General Term to-day on an appeal from the judgment of Judge BARRETT, rendered at Special Term. As will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, there was a contest at the Surrogate's Court upon the application of the plaintiff to administer on the estate of her husband, but which was finally decided in her favor. Pending the litigation on that question, the defendant was appointed by the Surrogate collector, or special administrator of the estate, and as such took charge of the property and filed his inventory. In 1869 the defendant accounted to the Surrogate, showing a balance of $3,510 07 subject to the Surrogate's order, or to be paid over to the plaintiff. This accounting plaintiff claims was without notice to her or her counsel, the latter not appearing before the Surrogate otherwise than by sending his objection to the proceedings and the Surrogate's jurisdiction, the present suit to compel an accounting and transfer being then pending in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Barrett, at Special Term, decided that there had been no accounting at the time of the commencement of the action tried before him, and that there had been no accounting since, the accounting purporting to have been made before the Surrogate being *ex parte*, and the plaintiff not a party thereto. By the same decision the case was referred to Philo T. Ruggles, before whom the defendant should account, and it was further decided that on such accounting, the plaintiff was entitled to all moneys and property in the possession or control of the defendant, as such collector, excepting such moneys paid, laid out and expended by him in collecting, preserving and protecting said property and effects, together with his legal commissions. This judgment and order is now appealed from on the ground that the accounting before the Surrogate was lawful and regular; that the plaintiff was a party thereto and concluded thereby. The appeal is resisted on the ground that the accounting was illegal, and that a large amount of expenditures audited therein were improperly allowed, as not being necessary to the "protection and preservation" of the property in the hands of the collector.

Decision has been reserved.

As a matter of curiosity it may be proper to give here the cost of "protecting and preserving" an estate of $26,000, as shown by the account filed by the defendant:

Amount of property contained in inventory	$26,999 31
Deduct bad debts, errors in inventory, and in convertible property	10,323 82
Balance	$16,675 49

The disbursements for the "protection" of this amount were as follows:

Surrogate's fees	$9 00
Attorney on account	100 00
J. H. McGrath, for watching property	100 00
J. C. Van Loon, attorney, on account	300 00
J. W. Bell, for printing	202 50
J. W. Bell, for printing	37 50
J. C. Van Loon, attorney, on account	400 00
J. W. Bell, for printing	191 25
J. C. Van Loon, attorney, on account	20 00
J. W. Bell, for printing	489 55
J. W. Bell, for printing	190 10
J. W. Bell, for printing	135 50
J. W. Bell, for printing	192 50
Samuel A. Jones, allowed by Supreme Court as counsel fees in a former case	891 72
Charles K. Smith, by order Supreme Court	2,500 00
B. J. Blankman	2,500 00
Amos G. Hull	500 00
Surrogate, by order Supervisors	1,338 02
J. W. Bell, by order Surrogate	890 50
D. A. Bostwick, serving subpœnas, &c	112 20
J. C. Van Loon, attorney	250 00
Amos G. Hull	200 00
Hull & Childs	100 00

After deducting these disbursements, there is left for the widow $3,510 07, less the commissions of the collector.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 116⅜
5,000 do. 116⅛
1,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.c 115⅞
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,c 115⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65,n 114⅞
110,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 115
35,000 do.....b3 115⅛
10,000 do. 115
105,000 do.....s3 114⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 115⅛
1,000 do. 114⅞
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68..c 115⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 112⅛
10,000 do. 112⅛
49,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 49⅜
30,000 do. 49⅜
20,000 do...bet. call 50
10,000 N. C. St. 6s 42
2,000 do. 42⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. b30 25
10,000 do. 24⅛
20,000 do. 24⅛
1,000 do. 24
22,000 do. 24
6,000 Mo. St. 6s 87⅛
17,000 La. 6s, Lev. B. 66
5,000 do.....s10 66
3,000 La. 6s 71
5,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bds. 81
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is. 88
16,000 N. Y. St. B. L. R. bet. call 108
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 87½
2,000 Erie 3d M. 87
1,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s. 108
4,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M. 81⅝
6,000 do. 81½
5,000 P. R. R. 7s, Gu'd St. Mo. 91½
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 94
5,000 Clev. & P. 3d M. 89
5,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. 91
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M. 65
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d 95
4,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. 72½
20 Bk. of Commerce 120
50 Tradesmen's Bk. 150
25 Amer. Ex. Bank 115
20 Metropolitan B'k. 132½
20 Park Bank 159
100 Cent. Nat. Bank 105⅛
30 do. 105¼
20 do. 105⅛
50 Fourth N. Bank 102
10 Bnkrs' & Brks' A. 103½
100 do. 103⅝
20 do. 104
30 Ninth Nat. Bank 108
100 Del. & Hud. Can. 120¾
400 West. Un. Tel. 32⅝
500 do. 32¾
27 do. 33
110 do....bet. call 32⅝
200 Mariposa Pf. 17¾
200 Pac. Mail 41½
400 do. 41⅞
50 Boston W. P. 14⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf. 27¼
100 Wells-Far. Ex. 21
100 A. M. U. Ex. 41
100 U. S. Ex. 51
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. 92¼
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C 87¾
3,000 do. 88
200 Erie R.....c 23¾
100 do.....s30 23⅝
500 Reading 94⅞
400 do.....c 94⅞
52 Mich. Cen. 118
800 L. S. & M. S. R. 89⅜
100 do.....s3 89⅜
400 do.....b3 89⅝
100 Ill. Cen. 138
100 do. 138⅛
500 Clev. & Pitts. 87½
600 do. 87⅝
100 do.....s60 87⅜
400 do. 88
100 do.....s60 87⅜
50 do....bet. call 87⅜
10 do. 87⅜
900 C. & N. W. R. 73⅝
300 do.....b30 74
400 do.....b15 73⅝
100 do.....b5 73⅝
200 do. 73⅝
50 do. 74
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 86⅝
200 do.....b10 86⅝
150 N. J. Cen. R. 96⅝
200 do. 96⅝
100 Chi. & R. I. R. 105⅛
100 do. 105⅛
100 Mil & St. Paul 74⅞
100 do....bet. call 74⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 87
300 do. 87⅛
300 do. 87⅛
200 do. 87⅛
100 do.....b30 87⅜
100 do.....b30 87⅝
100 T., W. & W. 52⅛
500 do. 52⅛
100 do.....b30 52⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar. 88⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 25⅛
600 do. 25⅛
100 Chi. & Alton 146
100 Chi. & Alt. Pf. 146
243 Mor. & Essex 85⅛
100 do. 85⅛
500 do. 85
50 H. & St. J. R. Pf. 113⅜
100 Col., C. & I. C. R. 18⅛
100 Del., L. & W. R. 106⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117⅝
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 115⅛
50,000 do. 115⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 116⅛
11,500 do.....s3 116
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64. 116
5,000 do. 115⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 116
5,500 do. 115⅛
10,000 do. 115⅛
18,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b10 109⅞
$3,000 U.S. 5-20 C, '65, n. 114⅝
4,000 do. 114⅞
50,000 do. 114⅞
5,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. 113
75,000 do.....s3 113⅛
5,000 do. 113⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3 115
120,000 do. 115
93,000 do.....b3 115
6,000 do. 114⅞
41,000 do. 114⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$28,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 50
20,000 do. 49⅞
17,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. 24⅛
11,000 do. 24⅛
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 66
11,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 86⅛
6,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. 92
15,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M. 72
3,000 do.....b.c 71⅞
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M. 77
5 Cent. Nat. Bank 106
10 Shoe & Leath'r Bk 145
200 Cum. C. Pf. 27½
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 41⅝
1000 do.....b3 42
20,000 N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer.....b.c 87⅛
500 Reading 95⅛
10 Mich. Cen. R. 117⅞
500 L. S. & M. So. b.c 89⅜
1500 do. 89⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. 88⅛
400 do. 88⅛
100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 77⅛
500 Chi. & N. W. 74⅛
100 do.....b3 74⅛
500 do.....b.c. 74⅛
100 do. 74⅛
800 do. 74⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 86⅞
200 do. 86⅝
100 do.....b3 87⅛
400 N. J. Cen. 97
475 do. 97⅛
800 Tol., W. & W. 52⅛
100 Dub. & S. C. R. 107
5 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 89

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$20,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. 24⅛
10,000 do. 24⅛
100 Mariposa.....b3 8⅛
100 West. U. Tel. 32⅛
400 Reading 94⅞
200 Pacific Mail 41⅜
200 L. S. & M. S. R. b3 89
100 Ohio & Miss.....b3 25⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. 73⅝
100 Erie 23⅛
100 do. 23⅛
300 do.....s3 23⅛
100 Bos., H. & E.....s3 9⅛
100 Quartz Hill.....s60 70
100 Canada Mining 55

WEDNESDAY, Jan 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold recovered to-day from 121⅞ to 122@122⅛@122¼ ₱ cent. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, which should have taken place yesterday, and also the clearances in due course to-day, were gone through with at the Bank as far as the operators in Gold were willing to comply with the prescribed rule of the Gold Room, or who were unable to arrange their settlements outside the Bank. The difficulties of yesterday, however, not only caused a good many of the Brokers to arrange their Gold settlements among themselves, but created a dull speculation in the Gold Room, and the market is still very unsettled. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund at noon to-day on sealed offers to the amount of $2,530,000, as follows:

OFFERS TO BUY GOLD OF UNITED STATES SINKING FUND.

Duff, Timmerman & Co.
$50,000 122.06

C. Unger & Co.
100,000 122.01
50,000 121.76

Robert Baile.
10,000 122.07
10,000 122.09
10,000 122.11
10,000 122.13
10,000 122.15

Geo. H. Bend.
75,000 121.77
100,000 121.82
25,000 121.55

Trevor & Colgate.
200,000 122.02
200,000 121.90
65,000 121.79
50,000 121.55
50,000 121.25

G. D. Arthur & Co.
50,000 122

D. M. Walbridge.
5,000 121.90

Budge, Schiff & Co.
50,000 122.15
50,000 122.18
50,000 122.21
50,000 122.23

Hodgskin, Randall & Hobson.
50,000 122.02

Marx & Co.
50,000 121.74
50,000 121.78
50,000 121.83
50,000 121.98
50,000 122.01
50,000 122.02
50,000 122.04
50,000 122.06

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
$20,000 121⅞

H. A. Heiser & Sons.
20,000 122.01 1-10
20,000 122.02 1-10
20,000 122.03 1-10
20,000 122.04 1-10
20,000 122.05 1-10

Julius Molter.
20,000 122.01
20,000 122.01¼
20,000 122.02
20,000 122.02½
20,000 122.03
20,000 122.03¾
20,000 122.04
20,000 122.04½
20,000 122.05
20,000 122.05¼

W. T. Hatch & Son.
20,000 121.81
20,000 121.76
20,000 121.72
20,000 121.68
20,000 121.64

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000 122.18
25,000 122.11
25,000 122.04
25,000 122.09

Aug. Limbert.
10,000 121.90
20,000 121.80
10,000 121.70

Cushman & Hurlbut.
50,000 121.51¼
50,000 121.01½
100,000 122⅛

H. L. Norton & Co.
50,000 122.03

Total $2,530,000

GOLD AWARDED ON FOREGOING OFFERS.

Duff, Timmerman & Co.
$50,000 122.06

Julius Molter.
8,000 122.02
20,000 122.02½
20,000 122.03
20,000 122.03¾
20,000 122.04
20,000 122.04½
20,000 122.05
20,000 122.05¼

Marx & Co.
50,000 122.06
50,000 122.04
20,000 122.02

Hodgskin, Randall & Hobson.
20,000 122.02

Trevor & Colgate.
82,000 122.02

Cushman & Hurlbut.
100,000 122.12½

H. L. Horton & Co.
50,000 122.03

Budge, Schiff & Co.
$50,000 122.23
50,000 122.21
50,000 122.18
50,000 122.15

Henry A. Heiser's Sons.
20,000 122.05 1-10
20,000 122.04 1-10
20,000 122.03 1-10
20,000 122.02 1-10

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000 122.18
25,000 122.11
25,000 122.09
25,000 122.04

R. Baile.
10,000 122.07
10,000 122.09
10,000 122.11
10,000 122.13
10,000 122.15

$1,000,000

The Money market, after the slight flurry of yesterday growing out of the confusion in the Gold settlements, is restored to ease to-day at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Banks, as well as outside lenders, have liberal balances at the disposal of the Brokers at this rate, and the prospect is that the interior exchanges are rapidly turning in favor of New-York, and large sums of currency—National Bank Notes and Greenbacks—already begin to come in by Express from the East and Northwest, while Currency remittances to the South and Southwest have measurably ceased.

The market for Foreign Bills is called steady in rates, but with no important actual business beyond the usual settlements of credits between the Importers and Bankers, which are made at the counters of the latter at agreed market rate. The sales on London, in the open market for cash, are at 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent., short sight.

The Stock Exchange was somewhat irregular in prices on the Public Funds and on the Railways, but in the main firm. In United States 5-20s, 1867, the first transactions were at 115 ₱ cent., from which there was a decline to 114⅞@114⅞@114⅞. The 1862s, 1864s and 1865s, May and November Interest, were also ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, while the 10-40s 5 ₱ cents. further advanced to 113⅛ ₱ cent. for the Coupons. In the Railways the most decided buoyancy was in Northwest Common, which ran up to 74⅛ ₱ cent., and in Lake Shore, which sold up to 89⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were firm and higher, and New-Jersey Central advanced to 97⅛ ₱ cent. Among the Southern State Bonds, Tennessees were firm and North Carolinas weak. Pacific Mail was better than yesterday.

In the Afternoon, after the late Boards had adjourned, Gold broke down ⅛ ₱ cent.; sales at 121⅞@121⅞ ₱ cent. There is some talk of transferring the dealings in Gold to the regular Stock Exchange Board, and the suggestion is again renewed of clearing the Gold Checks of each day on the different Associated Banks through the regular Associated Bank Clearing House every morning, in a separate line from the ordinary clearings.

The following quotations were made at 5 o'clock P. M. as compared with Tuesday night. Pacific Mail suddenly fell below 40 ₱ cent:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5-20s	*112¾	*113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	116⅜	116
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	114¾
American Gold Coin	121⅞	121⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	49½	50
North Carolina Bonds, new	25	24½
New-York Central and Hudson	91¾	91⅞
N.Y.C. and H. Debt Certificates	86⅞	86⅞
Reading Railroad	94¾	95
Chicago and Rock Island	105	105
Northwestern Common	73	74⅛
Northwestern Preferred	86	86¾
Pacific Mail Company	41¼	40
St. Paul Preferred	87	87
St. Paul Common	74	74
Lake Shore	88⅞	88⅞
Erie	23½	22½
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½

*Coupon Bonds.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	116⅛	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coupon	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s Currency	109⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	54	R. Island 6s	96
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49⅜	Alabama 5s	63
Virginia 6s, ex. coup.	51	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	98
Virginia 6s, new bonds	57	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100½
Virginia 7s, new bonds	89	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. W. L. x.	97
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	23⅝	N. York Reg. B'y L'n.	108
S. Carolina 6s	77	N. York Coup. B'y L'n.	108
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	77	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	101
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '72	109
Miss., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73	109
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	109
La. 6s, Levee bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	109
La. 8s, Levee bonds	80⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	111
California 7s	116⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	111
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	86⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d	90
Erie 1st Extended	92	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	93
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	89⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	75	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	92
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	71⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st	109⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	102	N. J. Cen. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	101	N. J. Cen. New Bonds	97
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, 1882	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Central Pac. Bonds	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	71
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81	Chic. & Alton 1st	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	90	Chic. & Alton Inc.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	71	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	76
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Peninsula R. Bonds	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	81
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	104⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	82
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	72
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	75	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	64
Gt. West. 1st, 1888	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	88
Gt. West. 2d, 1893	78	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	78
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	78
Gal. & Chic. Ext	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	East River	104
Manhattan	142	Nassau	102
America	140	Shoe and Leather	145
Phenix	106	Continental	96
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	116
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	108
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Importers' & Traders'	137
National	112	Park	158⅛
Commerce	120	Central National	105⅛
Ocean	75	Fourth National	102
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	107⅛
Bank of the Republic	118⅛	Tenth National	92⅛
Bank of N. America	100	Oriental	150⅛
Irving	111	Gold Exchange	20
Metropolitan	132	B'k'rs' & Brokers' Ass.	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$83,820,052 29
Gold receipts	1,389,083 80
Gold payments	2,255,760 33
Gold balance	75,807,152 30
Currency receipts	184,206 17
Currency payments	318,582 55
Currency balance	4,613,204 74
General balance	82,774,731 62
Customs	421,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Reported by Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97¼
City 6s, New	100⅜	100¼
Camden and Amboy	120	120⅛
Pennsylvania Central	54⅞	55
Reading	95	95⅛
Lehigh Valley	52¾	53
Catawissa Preferred	35	35¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28½
Northern Central	43	43½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅞	92

The Home Insurance Company advertise their half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, with a very heavy show of assets—$4,516,000 on a capital of $2,000,000 and unadjusted liabilities of only $120,000.

The Merchants' Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, free of tax.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, free of tax.

The Commonwealth Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Continental Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *eight ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Fireman's Trust Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Union Trust Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*

Our advertising columns, for some time past, have presented to the public the proposals for a Gold-bearing Loan for $1,500,000 of the St. Joseph and Denver Railway Company, who propose to connect the lines of railway centering at St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, directly across the rich lands of Kansas, to Fort Kearney, where it will connect with the Pacific lines. The Bonds bear 8 ₱ cent. interest, the half-yearly coupons being made payable in Gold Coin in New-York, London or Frankfort at the option of the holder, and the Principal to run thirty years. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company act as the Trustees and Transfer Agents of the Company, and Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE & Co. and Messrs. TANNER & Co. are now acting as their Bankers for the negotiation of the present loan.

Our contemporary of the *Tribune*, who ought to know all about Kansas and its lands and railroads, thus refers editorially to this loan:

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is already in part built from Elwood (across the Missouri from St. Joseph) to Fort Kearney, where it intersects the Union Pacific, on which its business reaches Denver and the Pacific slope. The whole length of the road is thus but 111 miles, whereof a good part is already completed, and it has a grant of 1,600,000 acres of the excellent land which it traverses, which ought to be worth at least $4,000,000. The Directors now offer a first and only loan of $1,500,000, payable in New-York thirty years from Aug. 1, 1869, secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, and drawing eight per cent. (gold) interest free of tax. The mortgage will amount to but $13,500 per mile, and is secured by a mortgage trust-deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. This seems to us an ample and unexceptionable security, while the road—connecting at this end with the Hannibal and St. Joseph, running due east, and with the St. Louis and St. Joseph, running southeast, and at the other end with the great Union Pacific, and running through a fertile, inviting region fast settling with a thrifty population—cannot fail to do a good business. The parties who offer the loan here are of the highest respectability, while honesty in its management alone suffices to make the road a paying one.

Messrs. THOMAS W. WHITE (lately with Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & Co.) and W. H. GOADBY (lately with Mr. S. A. MILLS) have formed a stock and bond brokerage copartnership at No. 67 Exchange-place. The references of the new firm include the names of Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL and General T. E. SPINNER, of the United States Treasury Department.

Mr. J. C. MERSEREAU, Register of the Gold Exchange, has issued a new edition of his very convenient manual of Gold quotations, brought down to the close of 1869. The Gold clearings and rates on Gold loans in 1869, and a nominal list of the members of the Gold and Stock Exchanges, are likewise added.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12:45 P. M., to take action with reference to the General Convention of the "Commercial Union," to be held in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, July 19, 1870, to consider the subject of reforming the official management and improving the trade of the Canal of the State of New-York.

The editors of the *Shipping & Commercial List*, in their annual statement of the sugar trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1869, remark that:

"The receipts of foreign into the United States, exclusive of our possessions on the Pacific, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, were 501,354 tons, against receipts in 1868 of 470,975 tons; in 1867, of 355,801 tons; in 1866, of 493,497 tons; in 1865, 362,243 tons; in 1864, 214,099 tons; in 1863, 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,045 tons; in 1861, 242,908 tons; and in 1860, 341,532 tons; while the consumption of foreign in 1869 was 447,899 tons, against a consumption in 1868 of 446,533 tons; in 1867, 378,068 tons; in 1866, 383,178 tons; in 1865, 345,809 tons; in 1863, 192,660 tons; in 1863, 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons; and in 1860, 296,950 tons, and that the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1869 may be placed at 492,899 tons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 469,533 tons; in 1867 of 400,568 tons; in 1866, 391,678 tons; in 1865, 350,809 tons; in 1864, 280,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 363,819 tons, and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 1,366 tons, or only 3-10 of one ₱ cent., but an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 23,366 tons, or about five ₱ cent.

The production of Sugar made from Molasses does not vary, on the whole, much from the previous year. In some localities, more has been made, but in others less; though some new Refineries have been established, but few have worked up to their full capacity, owing to unremunerative returns and to the inferior quality of the Molasses now sent forward. In the early part of the season, the receipts were generally of desirable grades, containing the full average of saccharine matter, and yielded well, but latterly, there has been a great falling off in this respect, and refiners complain that the fusion of Centrifugal Molasses with Clayed, so prevalent during the greater part of the season of 1869, has already begun the present year. It is very difficult to obtain the precise figures, and we are compelled, in a measure, to estimate the yield of this description of Sugar. After carefully collating the information in our possession, we place the consumption of Molasses for this purpose at 165,000 hhds., producing about 83,000 tons Sugar, against a production in 1868 of 32,000 tons, and 26,700 tons in 1867.

The last season was more than usually favorable for the manufacture of Maple Sugar, and the yield was something larger than the previous one, but the collection of statistics relative to this product is surrounded by difficulties, so much of it being consumed on the farm and in the immediate vicinity of its manufacture; we estimate last year's yield at about 24,000 tons.

The consumption of Raw Sugar in California for 1869, was much larger than that of the previous year; the imports at San Francisco being about 26,500 tons; of this, about 24,500 tons passed into the hands of refiners and other consumers, leaving a stock in first hands on the 20th ult. of 3,794 tons, against a stock Jan. 1, 1869, of 2,144 tons.

The Beet continues to occupy, what he called experimental attention; works on a small scale have existed for two or three years past in Illinois, and recently an establishment has been erected in Wisconsin, and another in California, and sanguine expectations are indulged in respecting future results; so far, however, the production has been very inconsiderable, and the same may be said of the Sorgo, which, though cultivated quite extensively, especially in the Western States, is esteemed chiefly for its syrup-yielding qualities, comparatively but little attention being given to the manufacture of sugar from this plant.

The crop of Louisiana last season, as per the valuable compilation of Mr. L. BOUCHEREAU, of New-Orleans, was 84,256 hhds., being considerably less than the lowest estimates that were made at our last annual writing; the present year opened, however, with the most flattering prospects, and estimates, as seen by the light of results, the most extravagant were formed. It was thought by many conversant with the planting interest, that under almost any circumstances 150,000 hhds. would be made, while others even more sanguine placed the crop as high as 200,000 to 225,000 hhds. But the fallacy of building high expectations upon the uncertainties of a growing crop, has been fully realized; the seed cane did not grow or mature as in ordinary seasons, and this so general that some planters after commencing grinding, discontinued operations, waiting for a greater maturity. In addition to this, there has been a very considerable and unusual quantity of cane sold for planting, so that it is now very doubtful if the yield of last season will be reached, the present estimates ranging all the way from 65,000 up to 85,000 hhds.

The great source of our supplies, however, is the Island of Cuba. In 1868 over 80 per cent. of the whole foreign receipts at the Port of New-York were from that island, while for the year under review, though the imports from there were still larger, the proportion to the whole is not as great—being 77½ per cent.—as the receipts from other foreign countries were greatly in excess of those of 1868. At the other ports, taken in the aggregate, the proportion that the importation of Cuban sugar bears to the whole is even greater, so that it is quite within bounds to estimate the receipts of this description into the United States at 85@87½ ₱ cent. of the total imports from all countries.

It seems reasonable to assume, however, that from the character of the struggle now, or recently, going on in Cuba, there will be some falling off in the receipts from that island for the current year.

Advices from Porto Rico promise for that island a very full yield, while from the British, French and other West Indies the accounts on the whole are encouraging. From Brazil and the East Indies we have nothing very late or reliable.

The chief points of interest having thus been glanced at, we return to last year's consumption and arrange the figures as follows:

Sugar Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) from Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.

Direct.	Hhds. and tierces.	Bbls.	Boxes and mats and cases.	Bags, baskets.	Total tons of 2240 lbs.
New-York	335,690	32,952	398,632	656,707	292,335
Boston	72,890	2,291	35,941	199,630	57,786
Philadelphia	78,525	690	36,895	33,203	56,704
Baltimore	76,453	9,424	59,012	11,227	57,213
New-Orleans	9,042	469	89,501	201	21,530
Other Ports	23,235	4,043	13,310	1,271	15,786
Total receipts	595,835	49,869	628,291	923,299	501,354
Add stock at all ports Jan. 1, '69	54,517	....	44,791	56,520	41,942
Total supply	650,352	49,869	673,082	979,819	543,296
Deduct exports	16,528	1,851	14,020	36,590	13,793
	633,824	48,018	659,062	943,229	529,503
Deduct stock at ports Jan. 1, '70	83,421	....	111,898	330,349	81,604
Consumption of foreign in 1869	550,403	48,018	547,164	612,880	447,899

Cane sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic in 1869, tons	492,899
In the States and Territories on the Pacific, tons	24,500
Of sugar made from molasses, tons	33,000
Of maple sugar, tons	24,000
Total tons	574,399
Against a total consumption of all kinds in 1868 of, tons	543,033
Increase in 1869, tons	31,366
Or about 5¾ ₱ cent.	
Consumption of foreign in 1869, as above, tons	447,899
Consumption of foreign in 1868, tons	446,533
Increase in 1869, tons	1,366
Consumption of foreign in 1869, tons	447,899
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., in 1868-9, the bulk of which was distributed in 1869, tons	45,000
Total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1869, tons	492,899
Total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1868, tons	469,533
Increase in 1869, tons	23,366

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, of Jan. 5, in its annual review of the Trade and Commerce of that port for 1869, gives the following statistics of the

Measure Receipts.

From California and Nevada	$44,025,446
Coastwise, North and South	5,241,029
Imports, foreign	2,020,169
Total	$51,286,634

Our treasure receipts from all sources, for 1868, amounted to $52,420,800, and for 1867, $53,412,000.

The receipts and remittances of coin to and from the interior compare as follows for the past two years:

	1868.	1869.
Received from interior	$6,614,696	$11,552,595
Remitted to interior	15,823,807	21,821,165
Added to interior circulation	$9,209,111	$10,268,570

A tabular statement of the values of foreign merchandise imported into San Francisco from various countries compares as follows with the aggregate of previous years:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1864	$10,415,943	1867	$14,949,978
1865	10,332,946	1868	15,130,295
1866	13,941,097	1869	15,582,258

By a special arrangement, goods received at this port from China in transit to domestic Atlantic ports, are reshipped in bond, and hence do not appear in the value of our imports.

The free goods received from New-York, Boston and other Eastern cities, can only be approximated. Those by the Panama steamers alone show an estimated value for 1869 of $36,000,000. Nearly 150 full cargoes of such merchandise were also received by sail vessels.

Our record of the export trade of the port extends back to 1848. Since then our merchandise shipments aggregate a value of $136,000,000, while our treasure exports foot up $935,000,000. The aggregate for each year are given in the annexed table:

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1848-50*	$2,000,000	$66,000,000	$68,000,000
1851	1,000,000	45,989,000	46,989,000
1852	1,500,000	45,779,000	47,279,000
1853	2,000,000	54,965,000	56,965,000
1854	2,500,000	52,045,633	54,545,633
1855	4,189,611	45,161,731	49,351,342
1856	4,270,516	50,697,434	54,967,950
1857	4,369,758	48,976,692	53,346,450
1858	4,770,163	47,548,026	52,318,189
1859	5,533,411	47,640,462	53,173,873
1860	8,532,439	42,325,916	50,858,355
1861	9,888,072	40,676,758	50,564,830
1862	10,565,294	42,561,761	53,127,055
1863	13,877,399	46,071,920	59,949,319
1864	13,371,752	55,707,201†	68,978,953
1865	14,534,130	44,426,172	58,960,302
1866	17,281,848	44,365,668	61,647,516
1867	22,421,298	40,671,797	63,093,095
1868	22,844,235	36,358,096	59,202,331
1869	20,846,349	37,287,114	58,133,463
Totals	$186,216,275	$935,255,381	$1,121,471,656

* Estimated. † Including $5,000,000 duties on imports on Government account.

A comparison of the value and destination of our merchandise exports for the past two years is furnished in the following table:

	1868.	1869.
New-York	$8,321,874	$5,612,350
Boston	275,967	8,618,724
Great Britain	6,375,449	578,736
Hawaiian Islands	816,378	654,935
British Columbia	904,776	1,007,416
Mexico	1,659,407	1,316,290
China	1,172,001	545,082
Japan	492,756	333,807
Peru	332,464	167,011
Chile	65,678	374,534
Australia	838,005	207,381
Brazil	238,912	167,175
Montevideo	...	576,515
Panama	255,648	686,493
Other countries	1,094,920	
Totals	$22,844,235	$20,846,449

Our exports of treasure, in detail, for the past year, as compared with those for the previous year, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
New-York	$26,716,006	$12,481,814
England	1,662,298	11,953,017
France	43,752	1,796,126
China	6,192,997	6,504,722
Japan	777,460	2,450,071
Hawaiian Islands	89,110	66,000
Philipine Islands	....	8,000
Peru	....	319,862
Central America	82,274	1,046,211
Panama	646,200	639,191
Mexico	13,000	....
British Columbia	135,000	20,100
Totals	$36,358,007	$37,277,114

The annexed table shows the character of our treasure exports for the years 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
Gold bars	$17,635,212	$13,815,478
Silver bars	13,874,574	11,476,705
Gold coin	2,621,738	7,915,027
Silver coin	5,000	120,000
Gold dust	36,742	35,237
Mexican dollars	2,184,829	3,700,008
Doubloons	....	6,208
Legal tenders	....	218,451
Totals	$36,358,095	$37,287,114

The following table shows the monthly receipts of Customs at the port of San Francisco, and the Internal Revenue collected in the San Francisco District for the year 1869:

	Customs Receipts.	Internal Revenue.
January	$532,998	$216,054
February	602,340	187,150
March	780,447	264,713
April	554,880	196,964
May	595,030	229,221
June	675,052	735,332
July	943,705	281,233
August	769,590	243,090
September	887,824	201,169
October	830,258	254,843
November	661,479	255,129
December	506,672	229,118
Totals	$8,340,285	$3,294,416

The above amounts compare as follows with those for the two previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Customs	$7,621,960	$8,560,410	$8,340,275
Internal Revenue	4,679,457	3,977,065	3,294,416
Totals	$12,301,417	$12,537,475	$11,634,691

The arrivals of tonnage from all quarters during the past year compare as follows with the previous twelve months:

	1868. Vessels.	1868. Tons.	1869. Vessels.	1869. Tons.
Dom. Pacific ports	2,694	501,004	2,904	573,849
Dom. Atlantic ports	123	135,763	146	160,924
Foreign ports	494	457,275	474	410,332
Totals	3,311	1,094,042	3,524	1,145,105

The marine arrivals for the past year were the most numerous on record, showing a gain of 200 vessels on 1868, chiefly in the domestic Pacific coast trade. In 1867, our arrivals from all sources numbered 2,668 vessels of 899,841 tons, against 2,274 vessels of 750,075 tons in 1866.

DESTINATION OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Flour.

	Barrels.	Value.
New-York	22,976	$121,633
Great Britain	32,201	156,697
China	153,084	704,498
Japan	11,281	61,161
Australia	47,908	266,912
New-Zealand	18,390	80,304
Singapore	1,250	7,250
Java	3,000	17,161
Philippine Islands	12,760	66,398
Society Islands	4,164	22,340
Hawaiian Islands	7,768	38,873
Brazil	37,295	183,381
Montevideo	33,370	165,731
Peru	100	600
Central America	21,469	111,022
Panama	6,072	35,109
Mexico	8,497	45,191
British Columbia	231	1,236
Russian Possessions	3,988	20,753
Totals	428,233	$2,061,880

Wheat.

	100-lb. Sacks.	Value.
New-York	136,200	$238,921
Great Britain	4,785,872	8,359,150
China	24,289	38,878
Australia	12,464	19,942
New-Zealand	43,675	75,669
Philippine Islands	1,000	2,004
Society Islands	74	96
Hawaiian Islands	681	1,046
Brazil	6,127	11,400
Chili	169	346
Central America	219	390
Panama	1	2
Mexico	105	192
British Columbia	125	190
Totals	5,010,981	$8,745,226

Wool.

	Lbs.	Value.
New-York	12,835,625	$2,343,078
Boston	427,050	105,408
Mexico	260	55
Totals	13,262,935	$2,448,541

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Jan. 10, in its monthly review for December, 1869, says:

"There was a very general decrease in the production of the old districts during the period under review, and in two of them the falling off was material. The aggregate decrease in the old districts was about 500 barrels daily greater than an increase of about 600 barrels which took place in the newer districts at Tidioute, on Upper Cherry Run and along the Allegheny River, south of Franklin. The average daily production, as obtained from the difference between the stocks held on the 1st days of December and January, and the shipments meantime was 12,844 barrels against 13,317 barrels, the daily average for November. The principal decrease occurred in the Pleasantville district, and amounted to about 340 barrels daily. It was caused by the oil having been nearly exhausted from parts of the territory during the preceding three months by the use of powerful pumping apparatus, the application of which we alluded to in our report for October. In the districts along Oil Creek the falling off was general, and on the territory in the vicinity of Charley and Shaffer Runs the decrease was about 130 barrels. On Cherry Tree Run there was also a considerable decrease, and on one other Run and in the Pithole and Bean farm districts, as well as in the West Hickory district, the daily product was less by thirty to fifty barrels.

In but two districts—on Upper Cherry Run and along the Allegheny River at Parker's Landing—there was a material increase. In the former district the increase reached about 200 barrels daily, and the latter about 300 barrels. The daily product of this district was about 960 to 1,000 barrels during each of thirty-one days in December. At Tidioute there was a marked enlargement during the last half of the month, but during the first half there was a decrease, so that the average for the month was not more than 100 barrels daily in excess of that for November. The total yield of this district at the close of December was about 1,300 barrels per day.

The following table shows the production during December, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since Jan. 1; the product from Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, and the average per day for the same time;

	Barrels.
Total shipment of crude for December of bbls. of 45 gallons each	369,282
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	16,412
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	385,694
Stock on hand Dec. 1	337,658
Stock on hand Jan. 1	340,150
Add increase on Jan. 1	2,492
Add estimated leakage and shrinkage, bbls	10,000
Total production during December	398,186
Average per day for 31 days	12,844
Production previously reported, 1869	3,816,956
Production since Jan. 1	4,215,142
Average per day for 365 days	11,548
Total production same time last year	3,715,741
Average per day same time last year (366 days)	10,152
Average per day during December last year	9,737

It will be seen that in the above table we have allowed 10,000 barrels for leakage and shrinkage. The leakage and shrinkage have been in progress in a few instances during the past six months, but have only been made apparent recently by the emptying of a number of iron tanks at Miller, Shamburg, Oil City and elsewhere, and of wooden tanks in various parts of the region in which oil was stored. Besides this there has been, in the aggregate, a considerable shrinkage in the stock on account of the cold weather. This shrinkage cannot be definitely ascertained. We have, therefore, made an estimate of it based upon the best information we have obtained.

Contrary to general expectation the increase in the stock during December was inconsiderable, having amounted to but about 2,000 barrels. The total stock on Jan. 1 was 340,100 barrels, against 337,600 on the 1st day of November, and 264,800 on Jan. 1, 1869. In the stock on the 1st inst. were included the amounts in iron tanks, at the wells, and those in the tanks of shippers, refiners and pipe transportation companies. The last-named stock amounted to 25,200 barrels, and was located at the following points and districts: At Tidioute 1,000 barrels, at Miller 400, at Titusville 4,500, at Petroleum Centre 1,500, at Pithole 7,000, on Upper Cherry Run 3,600, on Bull Run 500, on the Story farm 300, at Oil City 1,200, at Rynd farm 2,000, and on Cherrytree Run 3,200 barrels.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage, and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in Iron Tankage. bbls.	Total Stock. bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	450,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,957	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	323,290
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	322,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	290,510
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	186,450	300,154

The total shipment of crude, equivalent of barrels of 43 gallons each, during December, reached about 385,000 barrels. The shipment to Pittsburg was heavier than during any previous month in the year, an aggregate of 194,600 barrels. Of this amount 124,600 barrels was moved by water. To Cleveland the quantity moved was about one-half as great as the average for the other months in 1869.

The shipment of refined was 5,000 barrels less than that for November. This falling off was occasioned by some of the refineries having been closed.

The total shipment for the year reached 4,054,000 barrels of 45 gallons, against 3,787,000 barrels in 1868, and 2,968,000 in 1867.

The following shows the amount of refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and crude:

Amount Refined shipped, bbls	23,004
Difference, bbls	10,126

Recapitulation of the above shipments:

To	Bbls.	To	Bbls.
New-York	55,487	Pittsburg	194,671
Cleveland	54,521	Portland	1,294
Boston	13,636	Other points	28,934
Philadelphia	10,613		
Total			359,156
Difference between Crude and Refined			10,126
Shipment of Crude equivalent			369,282

The following were the shipments previously reported:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	996,977	To Pittsburgh	814,851
To Cleveland	1,062,145	To Portland	33,940
To Boston	129,600	Other points	219,168
To Philadelphia	188,140		
Total			3,544,847
Difference between crude and refined, shipped			140,475
Shipment of crude equivalent			3,261,382

The following were the shipments from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870, and the Crude equivalent:

To New-York	1,052,464	To Pittsburg	1,009,522
To Cleveland	1,116,666	To Portland	35,234
To Boston	143,236	To other points	248,100
To Philadelphia	198,753		
Total			3,904,003
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped			150,601
Shipment of Crude equivalent			4,054,604

At the beginning of the month was weak, and sales were effected during the first two days at $5 25 at Miller and Titusville, and $5 30 on the Lower Creek. There was then a steady decline to $5, at which quotations remained steady during a few days. Subsequently the market broke and became panicky, and prices receded rapidly until the 28th, when several lots changed hands on the Upper Creek at $4 10, and on the Lower Creek at $4 10 to $4 20. From these figures the local "bull" element advanced quotations during the last three days by moderate purchases, and on the 31st sales were made at Miller and Titusville at $4 20 and at $4 40 on the Lower Creek.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—This road is completed and in successful operation as part of the National Pacific Railroad line. It connects Sacramento with San Francisco, and traverses the garden of California.

The Bonded Debt of the road is remarkably light in proportion to the total value of the property and its earning power. Parties contemplating investment or the exchange of Government Bonds, will do well to consider the advantage of these securities.

Orders for the few remaining Bonds will be filled at the Company's price—90, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Resin, bbls	467
Cotton, bales	3,491	Tar, bbls	419
Copper, bbls	11	Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,002
Dried Fruit, pkgs	74	Pork, bbls	425
Eggs, pkgs	650	Beef, pkgs	1,188
Flour, bbls	9,222	Cutmeats, pkgs	375
Oatmeal, bbls	109	Grease, pkgs	30
Cornmeal, bbls	159	Stearine, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	14,400	Butter, pkgs	1,560
Oats, bushels	3,640	Cheese, pkgs	346
Malt, bushels	1,800	Lard, pkgs	370
Flaxseed, bushels	884	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,746
Beans, bushels	1,278	Tallow, pkgs	201
Peas, bushels	270	Rice, pkgs	101
B. W. Flour, pkgs	116	Starch, pkgs	500
Hops, bales	180	Tobacco, hhds	18
Hides, No.	261	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	171
Hides, bales	350	Whisky, bbls	1,032
Leather, sides	10,942	Wool, bales	78
Spirits Turp., bbls	128		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—200,000 lbs. Oil Cake, 4 bbls. Fruit, 132 bales Cotton, 154 bbls. Beef, 450 bbls. Pork, 84,117 lbs. Bacon, 100 tons Logwood, 1,009 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Brazil*, for Havre—3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 842 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Restless*, for Smyrna—41,000 gallons Petroleum, 200 cases Turpentine, 21 cases Clocks, 15 pkgs. Glassware, 33 cases Chairs, 24 pieces Mahogany, 15 tons Logwood, 27 pkgs. Domestics.

By the brig *Casco*, for Pernambuco—1,620 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 boxes Florida Water, 10,543 lbs. Lard, 30 boxes Maizena, 3 boxes Tonic, 800 bbls. Flour, 30 boxes Sasaparilla, 12 boxes Vermifuge, 15 cases Clocks, 1 bale Cotton Goods, 6,000 setts Staves, 920 bundles Hoops, 242 bbls. Heading.

By the bark *Voyaguer*, for Bahia—13,651 lbs. Lard, 250 pkgs. Crackers, 550 cases Photolite Oil, 175 bbls. Pitch, 40 cases Drills, 600 boxes Fire Crackers, 500 reams Wrapping Paper, 1,750 bbls. Flour, 50 half bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearl, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been good for most kinds, and prices have been well supported. Sales, 4,105 bags Rio, by the *Speed*; 4,000 bags, do., by the *Stadt Bassel*; 8,000 mats Java, by the *Argonaut*, and 400 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. We quote: Java at 21¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted lower, on a limited trade, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 766 bales, including 428 bales to spinners, 202 bales to shippers, and 136 bales to speculators. Also, 1,950 bales for forward delivery, including 700 bales on the basis of Low Middling, January, at 24¾c.@24¼c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, February, on private terms; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, February, at 24¾c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, March, at 25¼c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, April, on private terms; 450 bales on the basis of Low Middling, April, at 25¼c.@25¼c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, June, at 25c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Good Ordinary	23¾	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅞	25	25⅛
Middling	25	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Good Middling	25⅞	26	26⅛	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,407
Receipts last week	34,353
Receipts the preceding week	25,407
Receipts since Sept. 1	366,932
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	132
Exports since Sept. 1	159,763
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	57,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly dealt in at rather easier and declining prices. The offerings of the low grades have been light, at the going rates. The medium and better grades have been in fair supply, and not much sought after. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,350 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 15@$5 60; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 60@$6 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 90
Extra State	5 15@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at about previous prices; sales are reported, since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $4 30@$5 50 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal has been very dull and heavy, at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 05@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet and depressed at $2 90@$3 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and quoted off again in price about 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 52½; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 29; No. 1 Spring at $1 23@$1 24½; No. 2 Spring at $1 16¼@$1 19; No. 3, part at $1 06@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 42½@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 26@$1 30; White California on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active at easier prices for old, and firmer rates for prime new. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 04@$1 05¼ for Old Mixed Western, in store, largely on speculation; 85c.@93c for New do.; 93c.@98c. for Yellow, and 97c.@$1 03 for White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and heavy at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy; sales have been quoted since our last of 3,500 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1@$1 05; four-rowed do., $1 10@$1 12½; and Canada West, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues very quiet at from $1@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats have been dull, lower and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@61. for mixed Western; 63c.@65c. for State; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,750 bbls. and 50 half bbls. Flour for Bahia, and 800 bbls. Flour for Pernambuco.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in light supply and demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules dull at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Most kinds have been in good demand and buoyant in price. The week's receipts have been 34,906 Hides and 230 bales do.; sales 84,750 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 5,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼@23 lbs., 22¼c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 11,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20¼@22¼ lbs., part at 20¼c., gold, selected; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11¼ lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21¼@22¼ lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, (to arrive,) 23¼ lbs., 19c., gold, selected; 28,500 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20¼@21 lbs., 22¼c., gold, selected; 3,300 Dry Orinoco, 21@21¼ lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry California, 24 lbs., 20¼c., gold, selected; 2,400 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., 19¼c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Bogota, 17¼ lbs., private terms; 2,100 Dry Vera Cruz, 19@20 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Sisal, 19@20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,750 Dry Central American, 22 lbs., at 18¼c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry West India, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 22@23 lbs., at 22c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 5,800 Dry Texas, 20@23¼ lbs., at 20¼c.@21c., currency, as they run; 6,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 37@50 lbs., part at 12¼c., gold, selected; 209 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 40 lbs., on private terms; 4,800 Wet Salted Texas, 60@80 lbs., at 10¼c.@11¼c., currency, as they run; 1,700 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., at 10¼c.@11c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 36,900 Hides and 1,656 bales, (same time last year 29,900 Hides,) as follows: 22,700 Dry Buenos Ayres; 1,100 Dry Montevideo; 500 Dry California; 2,000 Dry African; 1,500 Dry and Salted Mexican; 7,500 Dry and Salted Texas, &c.; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow; 1,036 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 18c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c., Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@6c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 180 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—The demand has been mainly for Hemlock tannages, which have been eagerly sought after at full and buoyant prices, particularly for heavy weights and damaged lots, which have been offered sparingly. Prime heavy Oak tannages have been in light supply and wanted. Rough Leather has attracted very little attention, and has been depressed in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@26c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 10,942 Sides.

MOLASSES—There has not been much call for any description to-day. Some inquiry has been noted for refining grades of Muscovado, but without leading to any important transactions. Job lots of New-Orleans have been taken at about previous figures. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@48c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@75c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@48c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for Resin has been comparatively tame since our last, and there has been rather less buoyancy in values, though the offerings have been on a moderate scale; sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Strained at $2 12½@$2 15, chiefly at $2 15, 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 37½@$2 62½; and 500 bbls. No. 1 at from $2 87½@$4 75, per 280 lbs.; the receipts have been 467 bbls.; export clearances, 1,009 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but quoted steady; receipts, 419 bbls. Pitch has been dull at about former rates; 175 bbls. were cleared for Bahia. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and quoted down to 45c.@46c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; receipts, 128 bbls.; sales, 160 bbls.; exports, 200 cases. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 50@$3 75. Resin, $2 12½@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 80; Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet for most kinds, including Crude Whale at 72½c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 97½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½. Menhaden at 67c.; Spermaceti at 40½c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1@$1 02½ ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately inquired for on the basis of 16¼c.@17c., chiefly 17c., in bulk here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. 20¼c.@21c. for Crude, in shipping order; 20c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 520 bbls. arrived. The exported clearances hence included 3,000 bbls. for Havre. Refined has been less freely offered and has been quoted firmer, on a fair inquiry, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported here of 1,850 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 31¼c.@32c., and 5,000 bbls. do., for February and March, mainly at 31¼c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, part at 30¼c.; 3,500 bbls. do., February, at 31c.; 1,500 bbls. do., March, at 31c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,002 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,540 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,620 cases and 41,000 gallons. Standard White in cases continues in fair demand at 38c.@28c. Prime White, 37½c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in fair request at from 9¼c.@10c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17¼c., as extremes, in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$28 for Old Western Mess, $27 50@$28 25, chiefly $28, for New Mess, $26 for City Prime Mess, for export, and $25 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including January at $27, February at $27@$27 50, and March at $27 50@$27 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and depressed, from 11c.@12¼c. for very inferior to strictly choice Western; and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue in slack demand at drooping rates; sales have been confined to equal to 80 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in less demand at unchanged rates; sales 175 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13¼c.@14c. Short Rib at equal to 14¼c.@15c., and Long Clear at 15c., ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand at about former rates; sales have been reported of 375 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 15¼c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@18¼c. for fair to strictly prime Steam; also, 2,250 tierces prime Western Steam, including for February, at 16¾c.@16¾c. and March, at 16¾c.@17c., seller's option, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $10@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$10 for inferior grades ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less request, including New Prime Mess, at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams are more active at $31@$34 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 314 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand, including State, Common to Prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, including Prime, 20c.@23c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,560 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 346 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been dull since our last, but prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have been reported since our last of 218 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10¼c.@12¼c., chiefly 10¼c.@10¾c., and 361 boxes Havana, 11c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c.; very good to choice do. at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. According to the annual statement of the *Shipping & Commercial List*, "the direct receipts of foreign Sugar into this port for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, were 292,335 tons, against receipts of foreign in 1868 of 259,073 tons; in 1867 of 203,642 tons; in 1866, 229,404 tons; in 1865, 229,591 tons; in 1864, 140,447 tons; in 1863, 164,205 tons; in 1862, 166,920 tons; in 1861, 176,797 tons; and in 1860, 224,215 tons; and that the consumption of foreign descriptions in 1869, was 253,880 tons, against a consumption in 1868 of 239,048 tons; in 1867 of 218,515 tons; in 1866, 220,439 tons; in 1865, 213,272 tons; in 1864, 128,331 tons; in 1863, 156,488 tons; in 1862, 186,234 tons; in 1861, 171,544 tons; and in 1860, 199,432 tons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar here in 1869 was 254,579 tons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 240,555; in 1867, of 220,437 tons; in 1866, 227,134 tons; in 1865, 213,568 tons; in 1864, 142,047 tons; in 1863, 195,164 tons; in 1862, 219,330 tons; in 1861, 183,855 tons; and in 1860, 213,235 tons, being an increase in the consumption of 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 14,024 tons, or 5 13-16 ₱ cent. The value in gold of the imports at this port in 1869 was $35,232,757, against a value in 1868 of $26,969,044, and in 1867, $18,845,192. It was generally supposed that the struggle in Cuba could not but result in diminished shipments hither, and hence preparations were made early in the year for increased supplies from other quarters; to compensate for the expected deficiency from Brazil the receipts for the year show an increase, when compared with those of 1868, of 6,402 tons, or nearly 200 ₱ cent.; from Manila the increase was 5,708 tons, or nearly double the quantity imported in 1868. The other East India ports increased in their shipments over 200 ₱ cent.; the French West Indies nearly quadrupled theirs; the British West Indies slightly increased theirs, while from Cuba, instead of there being a decrease in the receipts, we find the imports were 16,087 tons larger than those of the previous year—an increase of 7¾ ₱ cent.; a larger proportion of the crop than usual having been diverted to the markets of the United States. The consumption did not keep pace with this large increase in the supply, (33,262 tons,) being only a little over five per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, and hence the stock left over is unprecedentedly large for the period of the season, being at this port more than double that of last January, and at all the ports nearly 100 per cent. greater."

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 64,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@10¼c., the latter for Prime City; also 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¼c.@16¼c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in much less request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 280 bbls., in lots, at $1 02@$1 03 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 1,032 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—Business has been dull to-day, owing, in part, to increasing firmness of rates, especially on Breadstuffs to British ports. To Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 700 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 4¼d. per bushel. For London, 1,700 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 10d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For other ports the reported engagements were not important.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning there was quite an oversupply of poor coarse Cattle. The demand for such like was small, while there was a run on the good grades. The few prime Steers on sale went off quickly at remunerative prices. First quality Cattle were 50c. on the cwt., and poor quality fully 75c. on the cwt., less than last week. Trade was dull and buyers slack. The same can be said of Weehawken Market; trade also dragged there. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 18c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15¼c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. Some Canada Bulls sold at 11c. ₱ lb.; they were coarse and poor; highest price quoted, 18c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 11c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 180 Kentuckys, from good to prime, from 16c.@17¼c. ₱ lb., average weight 8¼ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for CLERK & CO. 73 Ohios, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt; also, 18 Michigans, common Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; again, for W. H. THOMPSON, Jr., 21 State Cattle, coarse lot, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; and again, for CLERK & CO., 13 very coarse common Canada Bulls at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; and again 73 Illinois coarse light Cattle from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight scant 5¼ cwt. H. WILLIAMS sold for self 86 Ohios, from poor to prime, from 14c.@18c. ₱ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for W. WRAXELL 49 Illinois, from fair to good, from 15¼c.@16¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also for self 57 Canadas, coarse Cattle, mixed lot, Steers, Oxen and Dry Cows, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., average weight 6¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN, 90 Illinois tidy Cattle, from 14c.@16¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also 68 Illinois, common lot, from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; and again, 104 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14¼c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

WEEHAWKEN MARKET.

BLISS & DIMMICK sold 39 State Cattle, 18 at $93 ₱ head, 21 at $78 ₱ head. Arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market yesterday and to-day, 1,577 head of horned Cattle.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MACGRAW sold 198 Sheep, weight 1,475 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 222 Sheep, weight 23,040 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 197 Sheep, weight 16,120 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 16,760 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. T. KIRBY sold 105 Canada Sheep, weight 8,540 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 12 Canada Sheep, weight 910 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Sheep, weight 8,490 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 11 Canada Sheep, weight 1,090 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 98 Canada Sheep, weight 9,520 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 139 Canada Sheep, weight 15,000 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 45 State Ewes, weight 4,970 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 37 State Ewes, weight 4,000 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Hume and Elliott sold 102 Sheep, weight 8,610 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 13,770 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 153 Sheep, weight 8,340 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 14,560 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 217 Sheep, weight 14,525 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Stock in this market is inferior in quality, and prices tending downwards.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 216 Sheep, weight 15,930 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 13,640 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 171 Sheep, weight 14,260 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 415 Sheep, weight 28,780 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of same firm for week ending Jan. 12, 1870: 5,711 Sheep; price received, $27,251; 17c. average; price ₱ head, $4 77. BLISS & DIMMICK sold 210 Sheep, average weight ₱ head, 75 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, average weight ₱ head, 71 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 199 sheep, average weight ₱ head, 76 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 196 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,060 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 170 Sheep, good quality Michigans, weight 17,720 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 162 State Sheep, weight 14,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of same firm for week ending Jan. 8, 1870, 1,566 Sheep, average price $5 77 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 85 Hogs, weight 12,810 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; also, 122 Hogs, average weight ₱ head, 180 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT FORTIETH-STREET MARKET.

This afternoon, 343 Hogs, 1,253 Sheep. These Hogs are nice, tidy Bacon Pigs, and go on sale on to-morrow's market.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $60. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—All the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all sales this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 4th-av., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Bonaparte-Noir tragedy continues to absorb attention in Paris. M. DE FONVIELLE, who accompanied M. NOIR, gives his version of the fatal interview, in which the Prince is represented to have been violent and insulting from the first, and to have been the assailant by striking M. NOIR in the face, and, at the same time, drawing his pistol and firing it with the muzzle close to M. NOIR's breast....A violent attack upon the BONAPARTE family, signed by M. ROCHEFORT, appeared in the *Marseillaise* on Tuesday, and another yesterday morning, resulted in the seizure of the entire issue by the authorities....Rev. JAMES FRAZER, who visited the United States to examine the public school system, has been made Bishop of Manchester, England....Harmony is again restored between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, gave notice of the action of the Legislature of this State on the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to fund the national debt, to extend banking privileges, and facilitate a return to specie payments. The Virginia discussion was resumed, the leading Republican Senators participating. During the debate, Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial, signed by a number of citizens of Virginia, asserting that the recent election was illegal; that the promises of the representatives of the State were insincere, and that Governor WALKER is a rebel in disguise. No action was taken on the bill.

In the House notice was also given of the action of the State Legislature on the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, introduced on Monday, was debated during the morning hour, but not disposed of. The Virginia bill was discussed up to adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the measures introduced were bills to abolish the Contracting Board and the existing system of repairing the canals by contract; to repeal the New-York City License law, and to light the Central Park roads with gas. The Conspiracy act was received from the House for concurrence, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, having failed of a reference to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Assembly the bill amending the Conspiracy law was passed. A bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of hay, straw, &c., from stationary vessels lying at the piers of New-York City. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on City Affairs to report a bill "to restore their local Governments and to abolish Commissions;" also one instructing the Committee on Commerce to report a bill to improve the wharves and docks of New-York. The bill to extend the time for the collection of excise fees in New-York was amended by making the time June 1 next, and passed.

GENERAL.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed Hon. A. MELVILLE OSBORN, of Catskill, to be County Judge of Greene County, in place of Hon. JOHN OLNEY, deceased.

A State Temperance Convention was held yesterday in Concord, N. H., at which Rev. L. O. BARROWS was nominated for Governor, and Colonel H. O. PIERCE for Railroad Commissioner. About one-fourth of the delegates seceded, held a separate meeting, and adopted a resolution expressing dissent from the action of the Convention.

The Kansas Legislature met yesterday at Topeka and completed the organization of both branches. A young lady was elected Enrolling Clerk, and all the officers of the House are wounded soldiers and the widows or orphans of soldiers.

The father of Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, died in Bedford, N. H., recently, at the age of 95.

The Castleton (Vt.) National Bank was robbed on Monday night of $6,400.

General REYNOLDS, commanding in Texas, communicates to the War Department the adoption of the Constitution and the election of E. J. DAVIS, Governor, and the rest of his ticket, who have also been appointed officers of the Provisional Government.

The first State dinner of the season was given by the President at the White House last evening. The guests consisted of ladies and gentlemen in equal numbers.

Twelve of the Spanish gunboats reached Fortress Monroe in safety, yesterday.

JAMES KELLY was sentenced to death, in Washington, yesterday, for the murder of JOHN MARDES, in July last, the execution to take place March 11.

Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL has arrived in Ottawa, Ont., from the Red River region.

The Canadian members of the Papal Zouaves, whose term of service has expired, will return to Canada after Easter.

The Georgia Legislature, yesterday, adjourned after swearing in a few more members.

LOCAL.

An interesting argument was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, involving some highly interesting principles of international law and, also as a matter of fact, showing how, during the war, the Confederate soldiers were furnished with uniforms and other army goods.

The argument in the case of the Bowne will, already published in our columns, was concluded yesterday by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS and Mr. S. P. NASH, in behalf of the Duryea interest, and by Mr. JAMES C. HAYES for the plaintiff. The decision of the Court on the motion to continue the injunction was reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions before Judge BEDFORD yesterday, a boy named ADOLPHUS LOHMAN was arraigned for stealing an overcoat from STEWART W. FREEMAN, of No. 53 Eighth-avenue. He was sent to the Island for six months. Another boy, named JOHN CAMPBELL, was sent to the House of Refuge for having stolen a watch at No. 192 Bleecker-street.

The Board of Education met yesterday for the first time in 1870. R. L. LARREMORE, Esq., was reëlected President. Appointments were made of teachers in the Daily, Normal and High School.

A newly organized German Ladies' Aid Society for the Support and completion of the German Hospital of this City, met at Mission Hall, No. 27 Greenwich-street, last night, Mrs. CHARLOTTE RUEFER presiding. Directors and a Board of Trustees of the Society were elected.

Plain Truth About the Income Tax.

It is very clear that the *Tribune* does not know what it means when it treats of financial questions. It opens an old bag stuffed with various crotchets, and gets itself so muddled among them that it can scarcely tell one from the other. Is there an intelligent boy in any public school in this country who is incapable of perceiving the fallacy contained in the following definition by the *Tribune* of its "views?"

"The NEW-YORK TIMES over and again asserts that we propose the abolition of the income tax. We have already corrected this misstatement. We propose the abolition of *no* tax—none whatever. By the law, as it stands the income tax is to be assessed and collected once more, and that is the end of it. We think it right that it be not reimposed."

How is it possible to treat this sort of argument seriously? Is not the extinction of a tax the same thing as its abolition? Or can you do utterly away with anything without abolishing it? The *Tribune* says, "We don't ask you to *abolish* the income tax—only don't put it on any more." It might in precisely the same way say to an agent in its employ, "We don't say that we will not pay you any more salary, only after next Saturday you need not come here again." To recommend that a tax shall not be collected again is precisely the same thing as to recommend its abolition; but the *Tribune* smiles in sweet complacency over its quibble, and thinks that in constructing a ludicrous paradox it has solved a financial problem. We never remember to have seen reasoning so absurd put forward on a question of public interest. It is worthy of the famous Jack Bunsby himself. Let us put the positions taken up by the *Tribune* in a short form and one after the other:

1. We do not say abolish the income tax.
2. Only, never levy the tax again.
3. We are opposed to the reduction of taxation, believing that we ought to pay the debt first.
4. *But*—take off fifty millions of taxation at once.

Can any conjurer invent a better hocus-pocus than this? And yet the *Tribune* is sublimely unconscious of the inconsistencies into which it wanders. It goes running after first one will-o'-the-wisp and then another, and tumbles into bog after bog with as much satisfaction as if it were on the road to Paradise itself. We can understand that the *Tribune's* legerdemain may confuse a few ignorant or beetle-headed readers. But how can it pretend to tell intelligent men that in demanding the withdrawal of a tax it does not ask for its abolition? It might as well advise us all to say to the Government at once: "We don't ask you to do without revenue—but we won't pay any more taxes."

The *Tribune* says the income tax is collected dishonestly. Then get rid of your dishonest Collectors. If the *Tribune* had a tenant who was dishonest, would it burn its own house down to get rid of him, or adopt the less eccentric method of giving the tenant notice to quit?

Again, our contemporary objects that the tax is unequal in its operation. So are all taxes when you come to look into them. It is harder for the poor man to pay tax upon coal than for the rich man. We have ourselves shown some special inequalities of the income tax which ought to be leveled away. They, however, are not the fault of the impost, but only of the blundering, chaotic manner in which it is levied. Half of our taxes were applied by the rule of thumb. Scarcely anybody knew anything about such subjects. It is very hard—as a correspondent in one of our banks truly says—that a widow should have to pay five per cent. to the Government on her dividend of, say, a thousand dollars, without deduction—while those who receive income from other sources may make many deductions. This hardship is the result of sheer stupidity. A practiced financier would rectify all such injustices in a week. Again, it proves nothing against the merits of any tax to say that some people evade it while others are obliged to pay it. The very same thing may be said of all taxes.

It may not be possible to obtain an absolutely true return of income from every man. But it is quite possible to prevent a rich man avoiding the tax altogether. One of the first duties of a Government is to collect its revenue. If ours has not yet succeeded in regard to the income tax, it must try over again; but until we get men engaged in the work who understand their business, we shall have to grope about in the darkness.

The *World* appears to think that it has adduced an unanswerable case against the income tax when it quotes certain passages from speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE adverse to it. It seems to us that a short answer disposes of this line of argument. Although Mr. GLADSTONE sees many objections to the income tax, he is obliged to keep reimposing it—he did so a few months ago, and will do so again next March or April. Precisely the same is it with our own Government. It wants a revenue, and to raise that revenue it has brought into existence an exceedingly elaborate and complex system of taxation. It has taxed articles innumerable; it has heavily taxed the industry of the country, the food we eat, the clothes we wear; it has taxed everything we can buy, make, grow or import. Among other things it has taxed income. We say now that the time has come for the reduction of this large burden of taxation. The *Tribune* says "no" and "yes" in the same breath; take off no taxes till the debt is fully funded; take off fifty millions instantly. We cannot reconcile that inconsistency, but what we do contend for is this: If we can lessen the taxes by fifty millions, do not study the interests of only one set of taxpayers, especially when the set is the very one which can best afford to pay taxes. Lower the income tax by all means. Do not make any man pay so much upon earnings as upon realized property. But remember these few points: 1. The income tax, unlike many other taxes, does not restrict trade or cripple commerce. 2. It is not so burdensome as taxes upon necessaries of life. 3. It falls upon the rich rather than upon the poor. 4. It is a tax for the benefit of Government, not of monopolists, whereas too many of our imposts fall under the latter category. Lastly, it would be unfair to take off the whole of the income tax until you have reduced the taxes which press heavily and harshly upon the poorer classes, or which injuriously affect the mercantile interests of the country—as, for example, the duties on food and clothing, and upon the raw material of a great variety of manufactures.

The New Era in France.

The Ollivier Ministry has more than justified the anticipations which we expressed regarding the probable vigor and independence of its policy. The bold departure which has been made from Napoleonic ideas, at the very outset of its career, is no less characteristic of the eminent personal talents of its members than of their determination to seek the maintenance of their power in the support of the mass of the people. The steadfast adhesion to the dismissal of Baron HAUSSMANN was the first notable proof given by the new Cabinet of a resolve to disregard the wishes of the Emperor when they ran counter to measures of public utility. The threatened impeachment by the advanced Liberals of the ex-Prefect of the Seine is a tolerably convincing proof that his removal was dictated by sound policy. The large reduction which it is proposed to make in the force of the standing army is another step as completely at variance with the late Imperial *régime* as it is urgently demanded for the welfare of France, and the cause of peace in Europe. Were other proofs needed to show how completely the new Ministers have emancipated themselves from the traditions of personal government, they will be found in the first decisive step to complete liberty of the Press—the abolition of the censorship as regards foreign journals—in the proposed abrogation of the vexatious and arbitrary law of general surety, and in the extension of the late political amnesty to refugees whose offences against Imperialism have been of the deepest dye. While showing, on the one hand, a decided departure from Imperialism, the Ollivier Cabinet presents a firm front to the demands of the irreconcilable party on the other. The significant declaration of its chief: "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power," is sufficient evidence that the new Ministry is prepared to maintain a consistent medium between contending forces, and to subordinate all other claims to the highest interests of national well-being.

The official declaration of the Cabinet to their representatives abroad can scarcely have been required to convince the Powers of Europe that the foreign policy of France has entered on a more pacific phase than hitherto. An Administration which concentrates its efforts upon measures of internal reform, and which seeks to embody the spirit of intelligent liberalism, is but little likely to be influenced by lust of conquest or by jealousy of the territorial growth of its neighbors. The French nation has paid too dearly, both in treasure and personal liberty, for military glory, to be very desirous of provoking fresh conflicts, and a Government which truly represents it will have little difficulty in putting an end to the position of armed menace which France at present occupies. The Administration may suffer in external *prestige* by such a course, but it will be more than rewarded by the renewed internal prosperity which must follow the removal of an incubus of taxation which is deadening the energies of the country and drying up the sources of its vitality.

It must not, however, be assumed that the will of the Emperor has become an entirely negative quantity in French politics. The extent of his apparent acquiescence cannot safely be accepted as the measure of his future power; and in speculating on the continuance of a responsible Administration his support must be taken into account, as well as the character of the Ministry and the confidence of the nation. The best security against the interference of the Chief of the State consists in the fact of the future of the Napoleonic dynasty being bound up with that of Parliamentary Government. In an Empire presided over by a strong and capable Ministry which had earned the confidence of the representatives of the people, the accession of a boy and the regency of a woman might be possible events, while under no other conceivable circumstance could they be so. The Emperor owes it to his own fame, to France, and to Europe at large, that he should aid in restoring to self-government the country which he claims to have saved from anarchy.

Convicts and their Wages.

It will not be the fault of the Governor, or of the Press, which has already so freely and fully commented on the Governor's Message, if the question of Prison Discipline shall fail to be thoroughly investigated, and our prison systems made to conform more nearly to the spirit of the age.

There is one important point, however, which we do not remember to have seen urged anywhere in the recent discussion, though it was suggested in our columns a twelvemonth ago, *apropos* of Governor HOFFMAN's first Message, touching the best uses of the prisoners' earnings. It is now agreed on all hands, apparently, that the contract system of labor has been perverted from its original purpose to be a mere tool for contractors. Vicious inherently, it has had grafted upon it sundry abuses which render it hurtful to the State, harmful to the convicts and a nuisance to neighborhoods. In the interests of discipline, therefore, to say nothing of the complaints of local honest laborers and mechanics, it is likely to be discontinued. But the question then comes regarding the proper substitute.

It has always seemed to us that one of the best uses to put a part of the convict's earnings to was to save them for himself. We do not mean that the prison is to be turned into a place for "making money," and a premium offered thereby for crime, but we mean that it is a wise policy to encourage the convict to labor, and to lay up for himself the means of honorable livelihood and the appliances for a fresh start in life. According to our present system, what do we see? Convicts are continually discharged, at the expiration of their terms, "with no visible means of support"—almost enough in itself to justify their apprehension again as vagrants. They are turned loose, without means to support themselves—usually without homes, without friends, and with the prison taint upon them. Suppose a convict, honestly bent on reforming and living a useful life, sets about doing it—what is his experience? He usually finds it hard to get employment. When asked "where his last place of work was?" if he tells the truth, he says "the jail," and in two cases out of three is rejected. If he tells a lie, it is soon discovered, and again he is rebuffed and turned out of employ. The community is not to blame for being unwilling to harbor in its shops and by its firesides a man fresh from a criminal's cell, and usually there is no time to make reference to the prison officials, and little faith is put in them. With so many occupations overcrowded, the convict makes his way with heavy heart in search of employment, and often in sheer desperation is driven back to crime, merely to get his bread.

We do not pretend that this state of things can be wholly remedied; but we do believe it could be remedied in part by furnishing to the convict the wherewithal to live even for a brief interim, until he can reëstablish himself—even the means to take himself away from his old haunts and to settle elsewhere. We know what means are adopted to this end—how wisely they are devised and how well they work. But what we think still more desirable is that the convict himself may have a larger share of his earnings set aside for this purpose, so that his entrance again into society shall not be abrupt and troublesome, but with hope and help abundant at hand.

All this, too, could be effected by setting aside but a slight percentage of earnings. The additional zest given to labor would tell all through the prison, and the State would be the gainer while the other object would be also accomplished. We all know how the similar invention of rewards for good conduct by shortening terms or by discharging a certain percentage once a year before the expiration of terms, has worked in practice, in many institutions. This present is a scheme not unlike the other. It makes it for the interest of the industrious to have good order and industry the rule in the prison; and by making known to the prisoners from time to time how their little fortunes are accumulating, a totally different sentiment will be stirred from those commonly appealed to now.

Canal and Railroad Traffic.

The decline of trade in Buffalo, of which so much has been recently said, seems to be regarded as an abnormal rather than a natural event, incident to the development of the railroad system. There is really no difficulty in explaining it, heavy as the falling off is from 72,000,000 bushels of grain, received in 1863, to only 56,000,000 in 1869. Something of this may be attributed to the changing crops of different years, and something to the exorbitant charges of Buffalo forwarders in full seasons, which have steadily tended to open competing routes of transit. But the real cause is in the indifference which Buffalo capital manifested years ago to the construction of railroads passing either to the north or to the south of that locality. The Great Western Railroad of Canada, the Suspension Bridge, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Erie, the Atlantic and Great Western, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and now the Midland Road of New-York, were all built in the hope of securing something of the rich trade that naturally centred at the foot of Lake Erie.

The lake traffic has been tapped at Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago. The area tributary to Buffalo, which once extended to Kentucky on the south and Kansas on the west, has been reduced in its proportions to a comparatively small territory. Oswego, also, always a sharp competitor, and making the most of its advantages, has, through the Welland Canal, drawn off a large amount of the grain receipts; while Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, and finally the St. Lawrence River, have subtracted from that vast fleet that once crowded the busy harbor of Buffalo.

Our neighbors at the western end of the State are anxious to restore their lost prosperity. We at the east have a common interest with them, and with Oswego, but we wish to define that interest and ascertain just how far New-York can wisely go in aiding their movements and sustaining their policy. It may be assumed at the outset that all the commerce of both Buffalo and Oswego is tributary to this City. The same may be said of Dunkirk, but beyond that the lake produce may be and *is* diverted to Philadelphia and Baltimore on the south, and to Boston, Portland and Montreal on the north. It is true that New-York has also lines of railroad terminating at all the important ports of the upper lakes, but they are met there by a vigorous and able competition, while a cargo of grain once under the spout of a Buffalo or Oswego elevator is sure to come to us. The policy, then, of New-York should be twofold. It should not only extend and reinvigorate its railway communication with the West, but should also lend every effort to perfect the water way, which, even in its present depressed condition, is the main reliance of the Western trade. All that the New-York lake ports get must come to New-York harbor, on its way to either a foreign or domestic market, and that is more than can be said for any port west of Dunkirk, no matter how ample and efficient our railway communication may be.

Nor should it be forgotten that another source of loss to our trade, as well as that of the lakes, has been developed at St. Louis, in the erection of elevators there and at New-Orleans to carry on a direct grain export to Europe. Chicago already sensibly feels this alienation of the cereals of the Mississippi Valley. We may reason, and justly, that a grain-carrying trade cannot be ultimately successful under the heats of the tropics; but while we reason our competitors act, and once embarked in such an enterprise, they may find means to overcome its difficulties. As it stands now, it is an attempt by shrewd and ambitious men to turn the commerce of the great valley down its natural water way to the Gulf of Mexico, just as Canada has endeavored, and with a partial success, to make the St. Lawrence the outlet to the shipping and produce of the lakes. We have no reason to fear the competition of any of the ports of our Atlantic coast. Montreal and New-Orleans alone are really our rivals. The business they get is taken from us. It may not be very much, but a great centre like New-York, which reaches out in every direction, should play for the whole game and recognize frankly every element of competition. It is not a grasping policy which we advocate, but one of a secure and constantly extending commerce, relying as much upon its own manly energies as upon the accident of locality.

Out of this generalization comes one self-evident truth. It is the policy of New-York as a city to promote especially the prosperity of the lake ports of the State, and to restore the grandeur of the lake commerce. Definite measures will probably develop themselves during the session of the Legislature; it may be in Mr. HATCH's scheme for funding the canal debt and opening the trunk canals to an almost unrestricted use, at tolls only sufficient to meet their current expenses and repairs, or in some other line of policy, such as new and stronger efforts at railroad extension and equipment. The latter, however, will go on in any event. The vast enterprise that has gridironed New-Jersey and made all roads lead to New York—as the proverb says they do to Rome—will not relax. The Midland Road is beginning to be comprehended as a most important tributary, and its success seems to be assured. But it is only one of many, and our present object is to call attention to the necessity of some policy on the part of the City and the State at large that will build anew and maintain the supremacy of our tributary lake ports. Let us be wisely selfish, and not deem ourselves too generous when we are acting in the line of our own growth and advancement.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, is in one way or another closely identified with the monopolies of his State,—he is, in fact, as much interested in them as if he were a paid spokesman on their behalf. Under these circumstances it is amusing to hear him accuse Mr. WELLS of being the advocate of the foreign "steel interest." He says that we ought not to listen to Mr. WELLS' statements, because his mind is biased by free trade—while at the same time we all know that Mr. KELLY is strongly biased on the other side. So that the most Mr. KELLY proves is that an impartial opinion is not to be expected from him or Mr. WELLS. Why not attack Mr. WELLS' statements and leave his motives alone?

A journal which published on Tuesday last an abstract of the *Alabama* correspondence as it appeared in its own pages about three weeks ago, now gives us some fresh "news." The British Minister at Washington has stated that England will not object to give up its possessions in North America by way of settling the *Alabama* claims. We are glad to hear it. That will be a very pleasant solution of the difficulty. Only we should like to know when, where, and why Mr. THORNTON made a newspaper reporter his confidant on this subject? What has induced Mr. THORNTON to announce a policy which his Government has shown no great eagerness to sanction? We are half afraid the *Herald* is trying to impose upon us—as it did when it told us of the wonderful jackals which its correspondent saw flying about in the air at Suez. Suppose it comes down to fact, and gives us another summary—the third—of the *Alabama* correspondence?

Mr. BRIGHT has made a speech in favor of a repeal of the Union and Irish independence. That, at least, is the point to which all his arguments tend, although he shrunk back from the conclusion. He says that the present proprietorship of land in Ireland is confiscation—the result of conquest. Then, we have a right to answer, give up the land—restore the property which you have confiscated. Mr. BRIGHT is a Cabinet Minister, and he dare not recommend that measure. But his speech is as much the speech of a "Repealer" as ever DAN O'CONNELL could have made. The telegram makes Mr. BRIGHT say, "the 300,000 policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ireland." It will probably be news to the British Government that it has so many armed men in its pay.

General NEWTON's two plans are likly to make some impression on that old *bete noir* of the upper Narrows. The mining from Hallet's Point will do its own work; but the Diamond Reef and the Frying-pan must be attacked on the top—not in Mr. MAILLEFERT's way of surface blasting, but by the old fashion of drilling holes for the explosives. The machinery now arranged for the purpose is heavy enough to counteract the currents—the great protectors of the old nuisance—for the difficulty, all along, has been found more in the water than the stone. With the steadying of the apparatus and the working of the drills within their iron inclosure, in still water, we do not see why the engineer may not give a very good account of that ridge in a short time; though, to be sure, our usual style of public works has taught us to exercise a large degree of patience in respect to such matters.

We notice inquiries among our contemporaries for the usual report of the Secretary of the Navy, with its accompanying documents. The bare report of that officer we have had, but the important documents to which he refers, and on which it is based, have not yet been submitted to Congress and the country. On the other hand, the War Report, which makes a stout volume, with very valuable papers to guide opinion and legislation, has been promptly published, as usual, and has already been studied and discussed. The documents connected with Secretary ROBESON's report are absolutely necessary for Congressmen and for the people to have at once, in order to enlighten them regarding the important measures proposed for legislation. The publication would be comparatively useless *after* the appropriations, and the earlier it is made the better. We have as yet heard no satisfactory explanation offered for the delay.

A law to prevent the Sound steamers from putting up at the North River wharves would seem a hard measure for the owners of them; but the East River is surely the most proper, and even profitable, place for them. These vessels, if they go fast, are likely to strike against the other craft and the ferry boats; and if they go slow, we are told, they are just as likely to do the same or worse; so that, considering the crowded state of the channel in general, it would be a great relief if the Sound leviathans would stop at the east end of Corlear's Hook. The slipowners need not be so anxious for the roundabout voyage, seeing that one side of New-York is so near the other; while the tendencies of trade consequent on the improvement of Hell Gate make it their interest to establish wharves on the eastern side of the City.

The latest Paris news renders it evident that the extremists will make all possible use of Prince BONAPARTE's very rash conduct—rash, that is, in a political sense. ROCHEFORT gains precisely what was needed, the opportunity of a new martyrdom. He denounces the Prince as a ruffian, and by assailing the whole Imperial family as cutthroats and assassins, seeks to involve the Emperor himself in responsibility for what will be regarded as a crime, even upon his cousin's own showing. M. OLLIVIER himself is, moreover, placed in a very embarrassing position. The seizure of the *Marseillaise* was, as it were, forced upon the Government, and the latest intimation by the Minister to the Corps Legislatif may indicate still sterner measures. It seems that Prince BONAPARTE is amenable to the civil Courts, for by the decree of succession, promulgated in 1852, he is not technically one of the "Imperial family," but only one of "the Emperor's family;" and this distinction is coupled with the declaration that he, and the other branches not in the direct line of succession as established by the decree, are but simple subjects. If, therefore, he is accorded the rights thus defined, and no more, the people may be satisfied that the justice of the case has been met.

What with fog already here, and ice which we have a dim faith will some time come, it is very comforting to learn that progress is making on, or rather towards, the East River Bridge. We are told that the contract for the caissons is signed, and the caissons themselves are in process of construction. They are to form the foundation of the tower on the Brooklyn shore, from which the bridge is to hang. "Five years" is the time estimated for the completion of the whole structure. It is a grand enterprise, and, if successful, will be a marvel of engineering skill; but it involves no new problems in mechanics, and calls for no new appliances to render the result doubtful. All that is needed is patience and a long purse. The character of the shores makes the problem of the approaches a difficult one, more especially as the two cities are so densely populated in those regions. The bridge, however, will relieve the ferries without superseding them.

The discussions in Indiana upon the Divorce law of that State, and the recommendations of Governor BAKER upon the subject, have led to the publication of the law itself, so that the allegations generally brought may be tested by the facts. The grounds of application for divorce are substantially those of other States, but the part of the law which is capable of misuse is that relating to the proceedings before trial of cases. If the defendant reside in the State, he or she must be served with notice personally or at the residence. If the residence be beyond the State, notice of the petition shall be advertised in some weekly paper within the county where the plaintiff resides. And the trial is to take place at the first Circuit Term after thirty days more. So that the defendant may never hear of the petition, and be divorced in complete ignorance of the proceeding. It is true that where a suit remains undefended it is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to undertake such defence. But where a lawyer has no material, he has no defence to make, and the provision is quite useless. Two or three affidavits settle the whole business on the plaintiff's side. The framers of the law may have thought that they were only providing a simple measure of relief in cases of desertion. Now that Indiana has been made use of for years, by fugitives for the purpose from all over the Union, the extent of the mischief begins to be appreciated.

We take it that JESSE D. BRIGHT is not a man for whom loyal parents care to name their children. But even he has shown that he can do something a little meaner and a little more contemptible than anything he ever did before. In the Kentucky Legislature on Monday a bill was introduced to charter a benevolent association to be known as the Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 6 of Covington, when BRIGHT sprang to his feet with a motion that the bill be referred back to the Committee with instructions to change the name, as he could vote for no chartered corporation bearing that title. For the credit of Kentucky Mr. BRIGHT would do well to pack his carpet bag once more and go, with all who indorsed him, straightway to the Fejee Islands.

Public opinion and the law having alike proved powerless to check the horrible frequency of railroad accidents, science comes to the rescue. A "Life Preserving Railroad Car" is a queer notion, but a suggestive one, and were it effective, in America at least, it would find abundant sphere for usefulness. *Punch's* "preventive" for railroad accidents was to the point—namely, to put a railway director on every cow catcher; but we believe it was never practically carried into effect. The design in the new invention is said to be to make the cars fire-proof, and so avoid danger by burning; and to make them so strong as to prevent the loss of life by splintering and destruction in collisions. The frame is made of soft steel rods, which, it is alleged, will not break by bending, as wood and cast iron do. An indestructible car would seem to be not only desirable for passengers, but of benefit to the "accident insurance" interest, and indeed to railroad companies themselves, to save their rolling stock—more especially on those roads which are in the habit of "telescoping" their cars now and then in full-speed collisions.

A strange complication arises in Alabama which may call for reconstruction in a new phase. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that marriages solemnized therein during the war are null and void. The reasons given are that the Probate Judges were not Judges in the legal sense, and could not legally issue marriage licenses. All such given during the period named were invalid! Nor can the Legislature (so says the Court) ratify a judgment pronounced, or action done, by illegal authority. This announcement will carry dismay into a great many households, no doubt, and unless some contrary conclusion were arrived at in some way, would give rise to considerable litigation. Still, there is such a thing left as common sense, and we do not think that this matrimonial complication is altogether insurmountable. The States control their own arrangements with regard to marriage, as also divorce, and if the Alabama Legislature cannot by some special action remove all doubts of the legality of the unions in question, it will hardly be regarded as a Legislature worthy of the name.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Some Account of the German Expedition—Its Plans and Purposes—Letter to Captain Hall From M. Lindeman.

Captain HALL, the Arctic explorer, has received the following letter from the Secretary to the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition:

BREMEN, Dec. 20, 1869.

To Captain Charles Francis Hall, Arctic Explorer, New-York:

HONORABLE SIR: As Secretary of the Bremen Committee of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition, I have the honor to send you herewith a short account of the plan of our expedition, which left Bremen and the German shores on the 15th of June, 1869, in two ships, a steamer and a sailing vessel. I presume that you, dear, Sir, as an experienced and celebrated Arctic explorer, will have a peculiar interest in our enterprise. You will see from reports that the ships are provisioned for two years. Their plan is to reach the eastern coast of Greenland this year, and during the next Summer to go as far north as possible, either by land or water. Ships were seen last on the 1st of August in latitude 73° north and longitude 16° west Greenwich. According to the account received from whalers cruising in these regions at that time we have reason to believe that our ships will have succeeded in piercing the ice floes which surround the eastern coast of Greenland, so that after wintering the expedition, might have a good chance of exploring these unknown regions further north than has ever been reached by any one before. To the Bremen Committee it is interesting in the mean, while to get every new account of Arctic travel, even from foreign countries. I presume that you will have drawn up a report of your sojourn in those regions and given it to some newspaper or society. We should be very glad if you would kindly send us such a report. You intend, I understand, to return next year to the Arctic regions. In this case you would greatly gratify us if you would give us notice when you go and where you are going. We may trouble you with some letters to our Arctic friends; though, not probable, still it is within the bounds of possibility that such letters may reach them somewhere through the Esquimaux.

Apologizing for my request and the practical purpose I have suggested, yours most respectfully,

M. LINDEMAN,
Secretary to the Bremen Committee of the German Polar Expedition.

Address to MENDESHAFRE, No. 8 Bremen.

Heavy Loss by the Fire in Bristol—Over Seven Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Employment.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 12.

About half the buildings of the National Rubber Company at Bristol were consumed yesterday by fire, along with their contents, involving a loss of between $250,000 and $300,000, fully covered by insurance in the different companies given below. The fire was caused by the explosion of the middle heater, owing to the expansion of highly rarified air, and spread with almost unexampled rapidity, driving the employes out of the buildings, none of them, however, receiving any injury. The entire north line of buildings, together with the rooms connecting the north line with the south were destroyed, the walls only being left standing, and those, particularly the brick walls, in a very dilapidated condition. The side destroyed is 440 feet in length, the buildings averaging forty feet in width, and consists of the heating room, with three heaters, the varnish room, the packing room, the lower packing room, the steam curing room for manufacturing hose, belting, &c., the connecting rooms, gum, cutting and stock rooms, and the magnificent new shoe room, 64 by 130. Very little stock is saved, on account of the rapidity with which the flames spread through the various rooms. In the rooms on the south side is all the valuable machinery, which fortunately escaped injury. The works covered an area of two and a half acres, and the lot on which they are built is known as the "ten acre lot," and belongs to the National Rubber Company. No precise estimate has yet been formed as to the amount of damages, but the heaviest loss will be on unmanufactured stock. The Company had 738 names on their last pay roll. The following is a statement of the insurance upon the whole property: Liverpool, London and Globe, $35,000; North British, London, $20,000; Narragansett, Providence, $10,000; Home, New-York, $7,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $6,500; Harford, Baltimore, $2,500, and the following to the amount of $5,000 each: Hartford, Albany City, Manhattan, New-York; International, New-York; Hanover, New-York; Commonwealth, New-York; Elliott, Boston; Republic, New-York; Metropolitan, New-York; Firemen's, Boston; Washington, Boston; Shoe and Leather, Boston; Corn Exchange, New-York; Atlantic, Brooklyn; Yonkers, New-York; Merchants', Providence; Equitable, Providence; Atlantic, Providence; Hope, New-York; Firemen's Fund, New-York; Cleveland, Cleveland; Girard, Philadelphia; Clinton, New-York; Lancaster, Lancaster, Penn.; Relief, New-York; Williamsburg, Brooklyn; Lafayette, Brooklyn; Resolute, New-York; Merchants', Chicago; Firemen's, New-York; Guardian, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; Fulton, New-York; Charter Oak, Hartford; Washington, Baltimore; Astor, New-York; Union, Baltimore; Excelsior, New-York; Lorillard, New-York; Pacific, San Francisco; National, Boston; Commercial, Cleveland; Hope, Providence; Empire City, New-York; Guardian, Philadelphia; State, Cleveland; Hide and Leather, Boston; Schenectady, Schenectady; Independent, Boston; New-York Central, Union Springs, N. Y.; Mechanics', Baltimore; Lumbermen's, Chicago; Tremont, Boston; Suffolk, Boston.

The total amount of insurance is $351,500, of which $27,625 is upon the buildings, $116,800 on engine, boilers, &c., $200,610 upon merchandise, $4,965 upon dry heaters, and $1,500 upon tools and fixtures.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

There is little new to chronicle in regard to the Telegraphers' strike in this City. The headquarters of the strikers at No. 270 Grand-street was crowded during yesterday, but no news of any importance was received. The men are bitter in their denunciation of such of the strikers as have gone back to the Company, but the number who have done so has become so large during the past few days as to almost destroy any hope the rest may have entertained of being able to hold out. One O'REILLEY, who a few days ago proposed at a meeting that any of the operators found near No. 145 Broadway, should be considered recreant to the league, is now at work in the Western Union Office. Large numbers of the strikers have applied for readmission to work in the office of the Company.

Everything in the office of the Western Union Company is going on with perfect smoothness. A full force of operators is at work, and there seems to be no embarrassment in the offices elsewhere. Dispatches have been received from and sent to, during the day and night, San Francisco, New-Orleans and the most distant points. The temporary hitch at Wilmington has been overcome.

The strikers have been making strenuous efforts to obtain aid from the various labor organizations, but the result has not been such as to afford any hope of being able to hold out much longer. Every office of the Western Union Company is reported as working in perfect order, and everything points to an early abandonment of the strike.

WEST INDIES.

San Domingo's Annexation to the United States.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATIES.

The Rumored Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba.

Effect of the Bogus Proclamation in Havana.

SAN DOMINGO.

Full Text of the Annexation Treaties—Position of the United States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The full text of the treaty celebrated between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic for the incorporation of the second with the first is as follows:

The people of the Dominican Republic having, through their Government, expressed their desire to be incorporated into the United States as one of the Territories thereof, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity, and the United States being desirous of meeting the wishes of the people and Government of that Republic, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish the treaty, an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. For this purpose the President of the United States has given full power to Mr. RAYMOND H. PERREZ, United States Commercial Agent in the City of San Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Dominican Republic has given full powers to Mr. MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the said Dominican Republic; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, viz.:

ARTICLE 1. The Dominican Republic, acting subject to the wishes of its people, to be expressed in the shortest possible time, renounces all rights and sovereignty as an independent sovereign nation, and cedes these rights to the United States, to be incorporated by them as an integral portion of the Union, subject to the same constitutional provisions as their other Territories. It also cedes to the United States the absolute fee and property in all the custom houses, fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy and navy yards, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents of the said Dominican Republic, of which a schedule is annexed to this treaty, public lands and other property not specified excepted.

ART. 2. The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall be incorporated into the United States as citizens thereof, inhabiting one of its Territories, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property as such citizens, and may be admitted into the Union as a State upon such terms and conditions and at such time as Congress shall provide by law.

ART. 3. The public lands and property belonging to the Dominican Republic not herein specifically ceded to the United States, are pledged to the payment of all the public debt, liquidated or unliquidated, which shall remain after the payment provided for in this treaty.

ART. 4. The people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expression may be free.

ART. 5. The United States shall pay to the Dominican Republic for the property hereby ceded, the sum of $1,500,000 in gold coin of the United States; such payment not to be made until the Senate of the United States shall have given its advice and consent to the making of this treaty, and an appropriation for the payment shall have been made by Congress, and until delivery of all the property ceded shall be made to the persons authorized to receive the same.

ART. 6. The Dominican Republic engages to apply the amount so paid by the United States through a commission to be appointed by the present actual Dominican Government, towards the redemption of its public debt in a manner conformable to the laws of said Republic; this Commission to be respected and protected by the United States while in the legal performance of its duties. And the said Republic shall hold its public bonds as security for the payment of any part thereof, liquidated or unliquidated, which may remain unpaid after such application, and after the execution thereof to make no grants or concessions of lands or rights in lands, and to contract no further debts until Congress shall assume jurisdiction over the territory, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs thereof. The United States are in no event to be liable for the payment of any part of such debt, or of the interest thereon, or of any obligation of the Dominican Republic.

ART. 7. Until provision shall be made by law for the government as a Territory of the United States of the domain hereby ceded, the laws of the Dominican Republic, which are not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall remain in force, and the Executive and other public officers of the Republic shall retain their offices until Congress shall enact laws for the Government of the Territory, and until persons shall be appointed to office pursuant thereto.

ART. 8. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States shall appoint a Commissioner to proceed to the Dominican Republic and receive the transfer of the domains and the property hereby ceded, subject to the foregoing provisions.

ART. 9. The recent treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, it being understood that it must receive the constitutional advice and consent of the United States, before it can be ratified on the part of the United States, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington within four months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

ART. 10. In case of the rejection of this treaty, the United States of America shall have the right to acquire the Peninsula and Bay of Samana at any time prior to the expiration of a period of fifty years, by paying to the Dominican Republic the sum of $2,000,000 in the gold coin of the United States.

ART. 11. It is understood that upon the ratification of this treaty the sum of $127,229 91, paid by the United States to the Dominican Republic on account of the rent of Samana, shall be deducted from the sum specified in article seventh of this treaty.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and thereto affixed their respective seals. Done in duplicate and good faith, in the English and Spanish languages, at the City of San Domingo, the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.] RAYMOND H. PERRY.
[SEAL.] MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER."

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 1.

The stronghold of the City of San Domingo, which comprehends its walls, sixteen forts and small redoubts, two heavy batteries, various quarters, two powder magazines, the fortress called Homanage, and a park of artillery, with a full armament of cannon and mortars, iron and brass shells, grenades, grape muskets, and other utensils and instruments indispensable to a fortified place; the castle of San Jeronimo; the castle of Jama, on the river of that name; the Fort San Louis, at Santiago de Los Caballeros; the castle of San Felipe, at Puerto Plata; the fort of San Francisco, at Monte Christi; the fort of Santa Barbara at Samana; the fort of Los Cacaos at the same place; the Custom House at San Domingo, and its dependencies; the Custom House of Samana, built of timber; the ports of San Domingo, Macores, Azua, Samana, Oterto Plata and Monte Christi, which are those which are licensed for commerce with foreigners. There are, moreover, an infinity of ports, bays and coves which could be applied to similar use, especially Barapon Puerto Viejo, De Azua, La Caldera, La Romana, Charon, Matanzas and Manzanillo. Various other points intended for fortifications, military stations, and which have either been removed or not yet erected.

Witness the hands of the said Plenipotentiaries, at the City of San Domingo, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

RAYMOND H. PERRY.
MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.

The Samana Lease treaty is very brief, and its points have been substantially given heretofore. The only features not heretofore given are the following: "It is understood that the Dominican Republic does not cede its right of free navigation of the waters of the bay. The United States shall protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for exchange of the above ratification." The amount of money acknowledged by the Dominican Government as the first payment of the lease is [illegible] 91. It should be stated that in regard to the signature of the treaty by Mr. PERRY, that General BABCOCK, who conducted the negotiations as the American Commissioner, was precluded from signing the treaty officially by the law which prohibits military or naval officers from acting in a diplomatic or consular capacity. Hence power was given to Mr. PERRY to affix his signature to the treaty.

CUBA.

Excitement in Havana—Suspected Bogus Proclamation—Who are the Authors?—The Voz for Isabella—Miscellaneous News from Many Seats of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

Great excitement has prevailed here in consequence of the publication, by the *Voz de Cuba*, of the document of which the translation follows:

Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Puerto Rico:

CUBANS: Not cowardly despair, which can never find a resting place in manly breasts, but an uninterrupted series of disasters which Divine Providence has seen fit to inflict upon us—the complete lack of resources, the guilty indifference of many; dissensions, vile intrigues, and unbridled ambition possessing others; the great reinforcements Spain sends to Cuba, and the consequent desire of avoiding unnecessary effusion of blood, and of freeing our beloved country from a complete ruin—all these causes combined oblige us to raise our voices in favor of a cessation of hostilities for the present. Cubans, do not attribute to infamous treason or cowardice this language. Should you doubt, bring to mind the reverses we have experienced—the *Mary Lowell* captured in April last, with a valuable cargo of war material; the *La Hase* confiscated in Jamaica; the arrest of the Cuban Junta in this City, in June—who would believe it?—by the authorities of this country, at the instigation of Spanish agents, upon the frivolous pretext of disturbing the peace; the capture also, at a later date, by this same Government, of the steamer *Catharine Whiting;* the treason of the Commodore of North American birth, to whose charge had been confided the steamer *Cuba*—our first war vessel; and the libel at about the same time of the *Lillian*, at Nassau, that had as part of her cargo, destined for your use, 3,000 rifles, eight cannon, ten tons gunpowder, a million and a half of cartridges, shoes, clothing, medicine, &c., &c., and the consequent detention and dispersion of the two valiant battalions destined to reinforce your ranks, and finally the false conduct of the President of this nation, who, in his recent message, not only has inflicted a mortal wound to the Cuban revolution—mortal in its consequences—but also has originated that incredible contempt with which both Houses of Congress have viewed our just pretensions to be recognized as belligerents, together with the subsequent delivery of the Spanish gunboats, that serve to prevent us altogether from sending you aid. These are facts more than sufficient to justify before the whole world this step. On the other hand, the Spanish Government, in their recent course suppressing direct taxation in Cuba, have proceeded sagaciously, thereby doing away with one of the principal and the most weighty motives many of our soldiers had in taking up arms. There remains no other road, therefore, than to lay down your arms. Cubans, return to your toils; work and recover the great losses you have experienced; strengthen yourselves, and await better, more opportune times not far distant. You will always have as yours the imperishable glory of having fought fourteen months; and the positive benefits of the peace your adversaries will, from self-interest, be forced to grant you, while misery, and perhaps abandonment by our friends, await us.

(Signed,) MIGUEL ALDAMA,
JOSE MORALES LEMUS,
HILARIO CISNEROS,
ENRIQUE PENEIRO,
FRANCO FESSER,
ANTO ECHEVARRIA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

The ingenuity and style of the document give it a certain air of genuineness, but your correspondent doubts it, and ere this the Cuban Junta in New-York has either denied or authenticated the document, a fact which we will undoubtedly remain ignorant of until the arrival of the mails, as the Censor would not permit any telegraphic information to this effect to reach the public. There are many versions afloat as to the origin of the document, the Cubans believing that it was gotten up by the editor of the *Cronista* in New-York, in conjunction with GUTIERRES DE LA VEGA, the ex-Governor of Havana, and that it was brought by the latter gentleman to Havana, he in turn securing the services of the *Voz de Cuba* to print it. Some Spaniards opine that the Cubans in New-York opposed to the Junta are the authors of the proclamation, while the majority of the people insist on believing it genuine.

LA VEGA'S MISSION.

But speaking of the queer connection between the *Voz de Cuba* and GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA brings of necessity the mission of this favorite of the ex-Queen on the tapis. It appears I was not mistaken when I gave his voyage a political character, although the *vox populi* ascribes to him merely matrimonial projects, and rumor has it that he aspires to the hand of a daughter of the Marquis of CAMP FLORIDO. If Mr. VEGA is as successful in this as in his former attempts to induce some rich Cuban girl to marry him, he is not to be congratulated. That he has won over the editor of the *Voz de Cuba* to the cause of ISABELLA or of her son is very probable, as the *Voz* published a lengthy editorial defending ex-Queens ISABELLA and CHRISTINA from the charge of stealing the crown diamonds, made by the Ministry in the Spanish Cortes.

MORE RUMORS.

The *Voz* announced the surrender of 1,500 insurgents to Colonel BENEGASSI, the same day it published the proclamation, but even of this assertion we have not the slightest confirmation.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A letter from Puerto Principe contains the following news: Provisions are abundant and cheap as compared with prices just after the beginning of the rebellion. Sickness is decreasing, and the efficient measures adopted by the medical corps stationed here, and seconded efficiently by General PUELLO, allow hopes to be entertained that we shall be no more afflicted with those scourges of camp life, cholera and vomito. General PUELLO, with a strong force, has left the city, marching towards Guaimaro. This may be a wise move, though doubts are expressed openly in many circles as to its propriety. Two thousand soldiers will do nothing more than disperse the insurgents from about Guaimaro, whilst three or four times that number starting from various points might teach them a severe lesson. Large and small bodies of insurgents present themselves in this section, and information entirely worthy of credit has reached this city to the effect that in the Parishes of Las Tunas, Puerto Padre and Santa Cruz more than two thousand persons have surrendered to Colonel BENEGASI. Some of this number delivered up their arms, all sympathized with the rebellion, and only a short time since shouted *Viva Cuba Libre; Mueron los Españolas*. The opinion among Spaniards residents in Puerto Principe is that too much leniency may be shown in this matter of pardoning all who present themselves, and that, adder-like, they will at the first opportunity turn upon their protectors....Sancti Espiritus dates afford no news of recent encounters....Trinidad letters state that great efforts are being made by General CARBO to mount as many of his infantry as possible, in order to cope in activity with the insurgents. The move is a good one, and no doubt will be carried into effect, as plenty of horses are to be found in that section of the island....The Havana journals published news from Cienfuegos that a partisan from that region had gone towards Vuelta Abeja with a small body of men, for the purpose of firing estates and raising the standard of rebellion there. To-day some thirty prisoners were brought into the city from Pinar del Rio, which would seem to confirm the above news. It is said that the rebel General COCA, who operated about Remedios, now offers to form a partisan troop to act with the regulars against his former comrades. REMOS, the chief of a band who have caused much trouble and committed many depredations in this parish, is being closely pushed, and finds himself hard pressed. Some of the buildings belonging to the sugar estate "Matildi" were set fire to and burnt on the night of the 27th ultimo....Colonel MORALES DE LOS RIOS had, at latest advices, returned to Holguin, after his raid in search of insurgents expected in that section from the districts further westward; result the usual number of bush fights, with no positive result in favor of either side....El [illegible], published at Gibore, has an article giving an account of the escape of some rebels, in an open boat, from the Cuban coast to Ragged Island; they crossed the Bahama Canal....VALMASEDA, it would appear, has finally cleaned out the rebels from St. Jago de Cuba, Bayamo and Manzanillo, for no reports, official or otherwise, reach Havana of actions or scrimmages in that quarter.

QUASIMODO.

Affairs on the Island—Arrival of the Spanish Gunboats at Hampton Roads.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—In consequence of the changed situation in the Cinco Villas district, telegraphic communication has been reëstablished with Santi Spiritus, Calgo, Avila, &c. It seems that the insurgents who have recently operated in that section are moving off towards Principe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 12.—Twelve Spanish gunboats came into the Roads to-day, all safe. They will probably sail to-morrow morning.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL.

Nomination of a Temperance State Ticket in New-Hampshire—The Tennessee Constitutional Convention—The Texas Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12.—A State Temperance Convention of 133 delegates, representing about forty towns, met here to-day, and organized an independent political party, with Rev. L. O. BARROWS as their candidate for Governor, and Colonel H. O. PIERCE, of Hillsboro, for Railroad Commissioner. A State Central Committee was elected and instructed to issue an address to the people of New-Hampshire. The Committee was further authorized to confer with the Labor Reform Party, and ascertain to what extent the two organizations could consistently act together. During the proceedings about thirty delegates seceded, organized in another room, and adopted unanimously the following:

Resolved, That as the firm friends of stringent prohibitory legislation, we do not see our way clear to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner the present year.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12—The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance has passed a resolution of thanks to the President, Vice-President, and others in Washington, for the example set on New Year's Day in not providing their guests with intoxicating liquors. The Committee voted to hold a mass Temperance Convention in Boston shortly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan 12.—The following are among the propositions to amend the State Constitution offered in the Convention to-day: Restricting the right of suffrage to white persons only; against authorizing intermarriage of whites and blacks; for lengthening the term of Governor and investing him with the veto power; for the election of United States Senators, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer by the people; for removing the disqualifications of clergymen in regard to holding office. The propositions were referred to a Committee, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The following telegram was received at the War Department on Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8, 1870.
Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington:
The law of April 10, and the proclamation of July 15, 1869, have been complied with in the State of Texas. The Constitution is adopted almost unanimously, and the following persons elected State officers: E. J. DAVIS, by a plurality of 783, for Governor; FLANIGAN, Lieutenant-Governor; BLAIDSEL, Comptroller; HONEY, Treasurer; KINCHLER, Chief of Police Office Commissioners. The above-named persons have been appointed officers of the Provisional Government.
J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major-General.

Proceedings of State Legislatures—The Election for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—The House this morning, after passing resolutions eulogizing the late FRANCIS J. WEBB, adjourned as a tribute of respect to his memory.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon, on leave, Mr. TARBOX, of Lawrence, introduced a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—No business was transacted in the Legislature to-day, and an adjournment was taken until Monday. Bills to incorporate the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hudson County, supplementary to the bill concerning the Hoboken Land Improvement Company, to facilitate judicial proceedings in Hudson County, and to incorporate a Live Stock Transit Company of Hudson and Bergen Counties, were introduced.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Kansas Legislature convened yesterday, in the Capitol Building at Topeka. A full list of officers was elected, including Miss EMMA CAMPBELL, of Topeka, as Enrolling Clerk. The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. All the officers of the House are either crippled soldiers, widows, or soldiers' orphans.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—On the first ballot for Treasurer MACKEY received 62, IRWIN 11, and BARR 55 votes; scattering 3. There was no choice. On the third ballot IRWIN was elected State Treasurer, the vote standing IRWIN, 66; MACKEY, 63; SHOEMAKER, 1, and BARR 2. All the Democrats voted for IRWIN except two, thus defeating the Republican caucus candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The Legislature has elected JOSPER O'FARRELL Harbor Commissioner.

The Georgia Legislature—Orders by General Terry.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned, after swearing in a few members.....General TERRY to-day issued an order assigning Warren, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia and Glascock Counties as a subdistrict under the command of Major KLINE, with instructions to arrest persons violating the laws and disturbing the peace. Also, an order removing the present Sheriff of Warren County and appointing in his place J. C. NORRIS.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to amend the Constitution removing political disabilities. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the pay of the members elect was also passed. The bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State, and imposing heavy fines and penalties, has passed both Houses, and now goes to the Governor. Similar fines and penalties are imposed by the bill upon officers failing to enforce the same.

Message of the Governor of Kansas—The Fifteenth Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Message of Governor HARVEY was sent to the Kansas Legislature to-day. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is recommended; also the restoration of suffrage to those disfranchised by connection with the rebellion. The Governor denounces the policy of moral suasion adopted by the Government towards the Indians, and complains of the public sentiment in the East on this question. He wants the Indians confined on reservations, and the Government to detail a sufficient force of troops to keep them there.

CANADA.

Arrival of Governor McDougall at Ottawa—A Fatal Duel—The Papal Zouaves Returning.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—Hon. WILLIAM McDOUGALL arrived yesterday and had an interview with the Governor-General and members of the Cabinet.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Two men, named SHEA and MURPHY, living at Port Hood, Cape Breton, after some rough play proposed to fight a duel, and, calling friends to act as seconds, they stood up with pistols. SHEA, as he says, unintentionally fired his weapon, shooting MURPHY in the side. MURPHY died shortly afterwards....The Canadian Papal Zouaves, whose terms of enlistment have expired, will return to Canada immediately after Holy Week.

Bricklayers' National Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Bricklayers' National Convention reassembled this morning. A special committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions having reference to the strike of the telegraph operators. A letter was read from JOHN W. BROWNING, of New-York, saying that the officers have determined to fight the Western Union monopoly until they achieve a complete victory. He says, also, that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company have made propositions to the operators, but they have been rejected. Mr. BROWNING hopes that the bricklayers will proffer material aid at once. Reports of local Unions were read, giving the condition, number of members, &c. The emblem of last year was readopted. A resolution was presented in favor of the organization of a National Trades' Union or Assembly, to be composed of delegates from each national organization of trades, to make laws for the benefit of all. Resolutions were passed in favor of the coöperative system as projected by Mr. ROSENSTOCK, who is here. A resolution was offered and referred against granting traveling cards.

The Telegraphers—The Strike in the South—A Collapse in Albany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—On inquiry at the Western Union Telegraph Office this morning it was ascertained that all business was closed up last night south of Washington before the closing hour, and that Company to-day is prepared to receive messages for all points, excepting Goldsboro, Raleigh and Newbern, N. C., and several small offices, which it is expected will be opened to-day. The force at Washington is only four men short of the regular force, and the business is progressing regularly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The striking operators here have resumed work, declaring that they had been misinformed in the matter.

Miscellaneous Items.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 12.—The Castleton, Vt., National Bank was broken open on Monday night and robbed of $6,400. The front door was blown open, it is supposed, by nitro-glycerine.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Valley Railroad, fourteen miles in length, between Great Bend, Penn., and this city, has been completed, and an engine passed over the road this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The weather is again extremely mild, and for the second time this month the river is open through to Albany.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—ADAM COLE and CHARLES KING were sentenced in Pittsfield yesterday for burglary, for sixteen years and twelve years respectively, in the State Prison. To-day HENRY A. HURD was sentenced for ten years for horse stealing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—C. W. CAMMOCK, charged with killing Mr. NIXON, surrendered himself to the authorities to-day, and was committed to the parish prison.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS RUY BLAS.

On Monday evening Mr. CHARLES FECHTER made his first appearance on the American stage at Niblo's Garden as *Ruy Blas*. The event, while it had been looked forward to with much curiosity—as was indicated by the great throng in attendance—had not been heralded or magnified by any of those subtle means wherewith managers are wont to draw attention and fill their treasuries. It rested in an unusual degree upon its own merits. The same principle extended to the dramatic accessories. "Ruy Blas" was neatly but by no means grandly placed upon the stage. Moreover, the play itself affords little aid to the performers in the way of striking scenery, busy action or effective tableaux. It has no processional or military or other similar opportunities to impress the imagination by show, or to make up by movement and numbers for the absence of intellectual force and variety of passion. In a word, nothing is needed but commonplace acting to make *Ruy Blas* wearisome and uninteresting; and the failure or success of the piece rests almost solely upon the powers of the hero. Whatever, then, the result of his first appearance, Mr. FECHTER owed nothing to adjuncts on this trying occasion. No pomp and circumstance of stage decoration, costumes or scenery reflected upon his figure a borrowed splendor. Considering, indeed, the romantic character of the play and of his own school, the severity, so to speak, of all that surrounded him was quite remarkable. There was no mistake of judgment in this; the sombreness of the setting threw out with magnificent effect the water and brilliancy of the diamond.

Mr. FECHTER is a great, a very great actor. His abilities are so harmoniously developed—he is, in brief, so superb an artist—that it will not be in the least surprising if average audiences fail at the outset to recognize the scale of his desert, and, from its novelty, to appreciate the exquisite finish of his style. Popular discernment, however, will not long be at fault, for the reason that with all his wonderful elaboration Mr. FECHTER possesses that strange, indefinable Promethean fire which kindles to a blaze those who come in contact with it, whether they have culture or not. He has genius. No man can act certain scenes of "Ruy Blas" as he acts them, without genius. In truth, so to use the word seems a misapplication of terms, for acting is one thing and transfiguration is another. We will attempt to give some idea of the tools he works with and the results he obtains, beginning with a brief account of "Ruy Blas" itself. This is founded upon, but is not quite indentical with, VICTOR HUGO's drama of the same name. The latter, which was brought out at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, Nov. 8, 1838, is in five acts, while Mr. FECHTER's play is in three, and there are some changes in plot and situation. The first acts of the two pieces are almost precisely the same. The second and third acts of the original are compressed so as to make the second of the adaptation. Of the French fourth act the English version has nothing, and the fifth, again, is in both almost alike. What story there is in "Ruy Blas" may be shortly told, although there are some mystifications hardly to be made intelligible. *Ruy Blas*, a young Spaniard of low birth but noble mind, is forced by necessity to take service in the house of *Don Salluste*, Minister of the King, *Charles II*. The nobleman, just at the beginning of the action, has been disgraced through the means of the *Princess de Neubourg*, who is to marry the King, having been betrothed to him since she was thirteen years of age. *Don Salluste* determines upon a diabolical revenge. In the first scene we find him trying to make an instrument of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, a ruined and spendthrift noble, who, however, is too good a gentleman to accept his tempter's dazzling offers. These he spurns with contempt, and the discomfited *Salluste* then tries *Ruy Blas*. Taught by his previous failure, the schemer keeps his intended tool ignorant concerning the nature of the return that he is to make for being lifted to rank and wealth. Here is a change from the French drama which is a great improvement. In the latter *Salluste* enjoins upon *Ruy Blas*, at the end of the first act, to become the *Queen's* lover; in the English play *Salluste* overhears *Ruy Blas* confess that he already loves that lady, and this it is which makes *Salluste* resolve to use the servant as he subsequently does. The advantage lies in an increased subtlety and delicacy of plot; for now instead of being, like *Claude Melnotte*, whom in some other respects he resembles, a willing accomplice in villainy, *Ruy Blas* is in the dark as to what the villainy really is until the close. Thus he retains our esteem, and the sympathy inspired by his native chivalry, his undeserved misfortunes and his tragical death is unimpaired.

The gist of *Salluste's* plan is that *Ruy Blas* should personate *Don Cæsar*, who is conveniently put out of the way; that in time he should attract the notice and the love of the *Queen*, and by this means draw her into some snare fatal to her reputation and position. To provide the needful implements, *Salluste* makes *Ruy Blas*—in utter ignorance of what purpose they are meant to serve—write two letters, which the former carefully preserves. One is written in the name of *Don Cæsar*, and begs the recipient—as the only way to save the writer from a threatened and prodigious danger—at once to fly to him. This letter it is which ultimately lures the *Queen* to the house of *Ruy Blas* at night and so brings on the catastrophe. The other letter is a promise, signed in his proper name by *Ruy Blas*, to be always to *Don Salluste* a faithful valet. This is the Damoclean sword which is to hang over the hero in his altered fortunes and prevent his rebelling against the hand that raised him. Pursuant to the scheme, *Ruy Blas*, in his assumed character of *Don Cæsar*, takes his place at Court as the *Count de Garofa* a grandee of Spain, gains wealth and a Dukedom, and rises in six months to be Prime Minister. In the sequel, the *Queen*, having in the meantime discovered the hero to be in love with her—which love, while returned, brings no unworthy consequences—comes to his house at night, as *Don Salluste* has plotted she shall, is surprised there by that machinator and threatened with exposure and disgrace. *Ruy Blas*, however, quietly locks the door, by a stealthy movement draws the sword of his enemy from its scabbard, and announces his resolution to kill him then and there. A terrific scene ensues, the whole device is made clear, *Ruy Blas* kills *Don Salluste* after a fight with daggers, throws him over a parapet, outside the window, into the space below, and then—having been mortally wounded in the struggle—dies himself, after receiving the forgiveness and love of his distracted mistress and Queen. There are several changes in this scene from the French model. In the latter *Ruy Blas* drives *Don Salluste* into another chamber, kills him there, returns and implores the *Queen's* forgiveness, which, being withheld, he poisons himself and dies. Mr. FECHTER's arrangement is in this, as in other points, more artistic and effective. Our sensibilities, less fine than those of Paris, do not revolt at the visible slaughter of so great a scoundrel as *Don Salluste*, and there is, on the contrary, a decided satisfaction in seeing him thus doubly and assuredly put out of the way. We have omitted to mention what is, however, rather an extraneous incident than an essential element of the plot—namely, that *Ruy Blas* being a man of the people, asserts their rights with great eloquence when he gets to be Minister, and determines to protect them against the cruelty and rapacity of the nobles. The democratic sympathies which pervade so much of M. VICTOR HUGO's writings are vividly expressed in *Ruy Blas*. And although, as we have said, the episode that so strongly conveys them is not in strictness essential to the dramatic evolution of the story, it serves to remind us of the prodigious gulf that at the time of the supposed action separated the lower and upper classes—a recollection that helps us to comprehend and admire the wonderful depth of feeling with which Mr. FECHTER portrays his conception of it. That a creature like *Ruy Blas*, so exalted, so generous and so capable of infinite development, should wear the garb and perform the offices of a menial, strikes us from the first as a cruel anomaly; and when he is relieved of all this, and ascends, as it were, at a bound to his rightful sphere, we rejoice in sympathy, even when we know that the price of his redemption from the sea of poverty and wretchedness must lie in some future destructive cataclysm.

Mr. FECHTER is a superlatively fine artist in this: That, whereas elaboration is commonly associated with talent rather than genius—so that minute attention to detail is almost universally and instinctively held to be a proof of deficiency in the highest powers or capacities for art—he shows us elaboration and genius both together. He is wonderful as a mere mechanician, but even more so for his spontaneity, his bursts of inspiration, his ineffable tenderness—which all the teaching on earth could not impart—and for the occasional electrical effect of his presence and action. This play of "Ruy Blas" is a melodrama—in the literal as well as the customary acceptance of the word—and the music, occasionally, to our mind, robs the scene of its reality. Mr. FECHTER's accent—it is idle to deny it—*is* sometimes a drawback, and a grave one; he is neither very comely, nor is he any longer youthful in appearance; and yet for pathos, for marvelous facial expression and variety of gesture, for even grace, for making the blood to stir and the eye to moisten, for darting that magnetic thrill through the heart which cannot be mistaken,—for all those things that, in the personation of human passion and human suffering make us think of the *soul* rather than the poor machine which it inhabits,—Mr. FECHTER's *Ruy Blas* is, to our experience, unsurpassed and indeed incomparable. FREDERIC LEMAITRE was the original, and his performance was doubtless a fine one. But he liked *Don Cæsar*, even in the embryonic sketch much better, and had it written up, as we have seen, to the subsequent delight of our own as well as the French stage. This part is much curtailed in the English *Ruy Blas*, perhaps from a fear like that imputed to SHAKESPEARE about *Mercutio*. We believe that the praise bestowed by VICTOR HUGO on LEMAITRE in this part is more justly applicable to M. FECHTER. He, too, is profoundly thoughtful, melancholy, passionate almost to sublimity, and transcends in the awful climax almost all our traditions of the art; and those who have studied LEMAITRE'S idiosyncracies, and watched him from every side, will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that he wanted the profound depth, the intense mobility, the imaginative scope and grasp which characterize Mr. FECHTER's performance, and stamp it, in our judgment, as that of a man of genius.

We have referred to Mr. FECHTER's accent. It is palpable even in his first and briefest scene that he is not speaking in his native tongue, or, more strictly—since he was born in London—that in which he has been used, for the most part, to act. He is, notwithstanding, always intelligible; his voice is full, melodious, highly cultivated, of much strength, and under good control. The inflections are, it must be confessed, of rather a composite or polyglot character, and to the average American ear may not at first or always be agreeable. Yet one who spoke English far worse than he does, and was, moreover, an artist otherwise of far inferior grade, Mme. CELESTE, was among the greatest favorites the American stage has ever known. The objection, however, falls to nought in the presence of Mr. FECHTER's tremendous earnestness. He might be totally unintelligible to the bulk of his audience—declaiming from SOPHOCLES, for example—and he would still stir them to the very depths of their natures, through a force of passion that mocks at words and a felicity of action that renders them almost useless. We feel constrained to make an important objection to the performance of the painstaking gentleman who acts *Don Salluste*, for the reason that, in one aspect, it seems to us seriously damaging to the reality of the picture. He lacks elegance, breeding—in short, the Hidalgo air which the character surely requires. *Don Salluste* is Satan, no doubt, as VICTOR HUGO says he is; but he is also a Spanish grandee. He is base, coarse-minded, cruel to utter unscrupulousness, but conventionally he is likewise a gentleman. Of course, the dramatic purpose of contrast may be subserved by straining a point in representing him; that is to say, by setting off in sharply opposing colors the brutality and selfishness of the born gentleman against the delicacy and generosity of the lacquey. Such a purpose is artistic, no doubt, but it should not be pushed beyond the limits of reasonable probability. Gentlemen are gentlemen still, and lacqueys lacqueys, despite *Ruy Blas* and *Don Salluste;* and it is the mistake of bad advocacy to try to prove too much.

Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ excellently seconds Mr. FECHTER's acting in this drama. She is handsome, refined and well trained. Taught her profession in the best existing school,—that of Mrs. KEAN,—she reminds one frequently of that lady, and she has, moreover, caught some of the fire of the splendid artist with whom she acts, which at times flashes up with telling results. She has, too—a gift, if possible, more admirable still—a musical and expressive voice. She gives us the sweet talk and the sweet laughter that were the perennial charms of the Horatian Lalage. Neither are so common but that they are exceedingly grateful. And the poem that is rounded off by her lover's death is rendered—we mean in the main incentive to the history—probable by her grace and refinement, and inexpressibly touching by the desolation of her face when *Ruy Blas* breathes no more.

Musical Notes.

The accomplished *chef d'orchestre* at Booth's Theatre, Mr. MOLLENHAUER, has in preparation a work of important character, being no less than a symphony in ten movements on the subject of COLLINS's Ode, "The Passions." The symphony will be first performed, we are told, at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Feb. 12. A very large chorus and orchestra will assist in the interpretation, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will add to the prestige of the occasion by reciting the poetry which the music is intended to illustrate.

On Tuesday evening next one of the popular "Glees and Madrigals" entertainments will be given at Steinway Hall, with a strong force of singers.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The audience that filled the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, indicated the great interest felt in the pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music; and the applause marking each stage of the entertainment gave evidence of their abundant satisfaction at the proficiency of the youthful musicians. It was an occasion, of course, that calls for no criticism on individual performances, but one that gives genuine pleasure in its results, and special gratification to persons interested in musical America in the future. It is to be regretted, it is true, that the piano should have been the only instrument used, as it seems probable that we shall have to draw upon Europe for our orchestral players for many years to come; but there can be no doubt as to the popularization of good music to be accomplished by the manipulation of domestic grands and squares. And in respect of vocal culture, the entertainment yesterday was of liberal promise. There is no need, we think, to make reference to individual efforts. The programme, indeed, was too lengthened for recapitulation here. Misses L. Cox, A. Bouchier, M. Hasse, A. Burr, L. Winant and J. Hard, and Messrs. August Steinhaus and J. Buittago were the instrumentalists, and Misses M. Hall, S. Hodges, L. Walbridge and M. Scott, with Mrs. K. Haigh, the vocalists. These pupils had the assistance of the Professors of the institution and that of Mme. GUERBTTI, Mr. E. S. GRISWOLD directing the affair and receiving, in the noisy proofs of delight, very flattering assurances of a recognition of the worth and popularity of his institution.

Personal.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Dennis Hotel. Hon. J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Hon. E. B. Phillips, of Chicago; Hon. A. H. Holley, of Lakeville; Hon. H. B. Norton, of Norwich; Hon. T. Roessle, of Washington; Dr. O. E. Herrick, of Key West; Hon. John Cooper, of Mount Vernon; Dr. J. S. Delevan, of Albany, and General A. B. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, and Hon. D. S. Mitchell, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman Culver, of Pennsylvania; Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. W. T. Hildrup, of Harrisburg, are at the Astor House. Canal Commissioner Wright, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, come pouring in. All the noxious Dyes, &c., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else produces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

John Bright on the Land Question in Ireland; Trade Topics in England; Coöperation; Discussion in the Cortes on the Crown Jewels; Trades' Union Riot at Sheffield; Mr. Dickens' Political Views; Sentence of Editors in Paris; Resignation of French Officials; Reduction of the French Contingent Force; The Censorship of Foreign Journals Abolished; Change in the Spanish Ministry; Proceedings of the Council at Rome; The Capture of Port-au-Prince; Fears of a Revolution in Mexico; Escape of Caldwell from Montreal; Religious Revolution in Madagascar—The Queen Burns the Royal Idols, and with Her Aristocracy Embraces Christianity; The Killing of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte—The Prince in Prison; Seizure of Rochefort's Paper.

General Topics.

Our Country in 1870—Its Wealth, Population, Buildings—Its Future; A Monitor in a Gale; A Man Marries His Stepmother; The Howland Will Case; The Taxes and the Debt; Posthumous Honors to George Peabody; Annual Report of Sing Sing State Prison; The Annexation of San Domingo—Terms of Annexation, &c.; Mr. Boutwell on the Public Debt; The Petroleum Trade of the United States.

Political Affairs.

The State Canals; The Republicans and Democrats of New-Hampshire; The Indiana Democratic State Convention; Governor Claflin's Message; The Massachusetts and Maryland Legislatures; How the Country Republicans Regard their City Brethren; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

Local Intelligence.

Murder of James Logan No. 2—His Dying Statement; Another Church Scandal—A Faithless Shepherd Leads a Lamb Astray; The Pneumatic Tube; The Mercantile Failures in 1869 and 1870; Messrs. Fisk and Gould again in Trouble.

Agricultural.

How to Breed and Raise Trout; The Beef we Eat; How Drowned Animals are Disposed of; Field Labor at the South; How to Improve and Keep up Land; Food and Diseased Meat; Feeding Cattle; Brevities.

Editorial Comments.

Our Present Taxation Inimical to Domestic Industry; Speaker Hitchman's War—Programme of the Tammany Ring; Life Assurance Assets and Profits as Tests of Prosperity; The Treasury and the Tax Payers; Resumption Before Funding; Demoralization of Industry; Does a Fee License Counsel to Defend Dishonesty: Charities and Asylums—The Insane Poor; The Story of Pompeii; Industrial Coöperation.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards; Initialed Note-Paper. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. Booth, assisted by Rev. R. P. H. Vail, Rev. HENRY M. BOOTH, of Englewood, N. J., to ANNA, daughter of Fisher Howe, Esq.

NICHOLSON—BENNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, at the Cathedral, Chester, by Rev. E. L. Y. Deacle and Rev. Minor Canon Grindrod, SAMUEL GREER NICHOLSON, of Tanlbridge, County Armagh, Ireland, to PATTY, youngest daughter of J. Nevitt Bennett, Esq., of Chester. No cards.

NELSON—BROMBUSH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Booth, ROBERT H. NELSON to FLORENCE M., daughter of the late Wm. H. Brombush, all of this City. No cards.

O'DONOGHUE—POOLE.—On Monday, Jan. 10, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. C. Poole, brother of the bride, Mr. JOHN T. O'DONOGHUE, of this City, to Miss AGNES E. POOLE, daughter of the late John Poole, Esq., of Savannah, Ga. No cards.

☞ Savannah, Ga., and Canada papers please copy.

THORBURN—PAPE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. George P. Noble, FRANK M. THORBURN, to FANNY C. PAPE. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—At West New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, after an illness of only four hours, ALICE E., oldest daughter of Benj. F. and Helen M. Cook, in the 20th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. to-day, (Thursday,) at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, West New-Brighton. Boat leaves New-York, foot of Dey-st., at 12½ o'clock.

CROPSEY.—At Marshland, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, 1870, ELIZABETH CORTELYOU, wife of Jacob R. Cropsey, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, S. I., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from New-York can take the 1 o'clock boat from Whitehall-st., connecting with train to New-Dorp Station.

CRAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARY CRAFT, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Craft, No. 326 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMPSEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Wm. Dempsey, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Lansing C. Moore, No. 124 West 43d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, Mrs. LYDIA DAVY, widow of William Davy, of Norwich, England, aged 88 years.

Funeral at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, No. 229 East 58th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GORDEN.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870, JOHN GORDEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Antiquity Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph W. Bownes, No. 59 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Members of Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN GORDEN. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited. By order,

ISAAC MASTER, M.

HALLETT.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, MARY C. HALLETT, formerly of this City, aged 75 years.

Her connections and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sixth day, (Friday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Edwin Bedell, No. 35 South Hamilton-st., corner of Montgomery-st., Poughkeepsie. Remains to be taken to Purchase.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 153 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

KUYPERS.—On Monday, Jan. 10, Dr. SAMUEL S. KUYPERS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 142 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, FREDERICK LACEY, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 84 Remsen-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAVERY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 8, MARGARET LAVERY, widow of the late John Lavery, of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

MACY.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, Jan. 10, HOWARD HALL, only son of Charles H. and Helen M. Macy, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his father's house, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven depot on the arrival of the 2½ P. M. Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn on Friday morning.

PRAY.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, in the 28th year of her age, MARGARET L. PRAY, widow of the late Dr. Orestes M. Pray, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, of Marblehead, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 334 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

READ.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, ELIZA F., widow of Asher Read, aged 65 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9½ A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Wood, Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARY ROBBINS, relict of Aaron S. Robbins, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 340 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBESON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, ELIZABETH S., daughter of Daniel S. and Jennie C. Robeson, aged 9 months.

Funeral services on Friday, at 2 P. M., from No. 14 North 38th-st., Philadelphia.

☞ At a special meeting of the Class of 1865 of the New-York University, held in this City Jan. 12, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned, with the deepest regret, of the death of Rev. DAVID HOPKINS, President of our Class Organization, one endeared to us by his Christian character, scholarly attainments and genial deportment.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published.

W. F. MORGAN, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW PORCUPINE!!!!

DR. SCOTT'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF MEDICAL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

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The following articles are now appearing in this magnificent illustrated, original, spicy publication.

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IX.—The Vampires of New-York.
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XI.—Old Dr. Wolentine and his "Ile of Sanika."
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XV.—A Dreadful Mistake.
XVI.—A Scoundrel Unmasked.
XVII.—An Allopathic "Perfessor" Castigated.
XVIII.—Pebbles from the Sea Shore of Medical Science.
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The medical information contained in this beautiful Magazine will be found invaluable to all men and women. Price $1 per year; single copies 25 cents. Address Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, Editor, No. 8 University-place, New-York. For sale by Brentano, No. 708 Broadway; Duck & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-st., and all newsdealers. All newspapers, &c., inserting this announcement, will receive copies of the Journal and all our other publications.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, AND that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

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BITTROLFF'S EVAPORATORS,

For removing the dryness and unhealthfulness of furnace air.

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E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.
WM. H. H. MOORE, No. 51 Wall-st.
LEWIS H. LEEDS, Engineer of Ventilation and Heating, No. 110 Broadway.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

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THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A sale of Mulberry-street property was made at the Exchange yesterday by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee. The property consisted of two lots, Nos. 35 and 37, together measuring about 49x103.4, on one of which was a four-story brick building, with store on first floor, and on the other a three-story house, also of brick. The bidding was cautious, but persistent, and chiefly kept up by two individuals. The entire property was struck off for $32,100. To-day MULLER & Co. will offer four lots on Forty-fifth-street, west of Tenth-avenue.

Auction Sale Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots, with brick buildings, Nos. 35 and 37 Mulberry-st., w. s., 51.6 ft. n. of Park-st., 49x103....$32,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

East Broadway, n. s., 135.6 ft. e. of Market-st., 75x65.9, ½ share....$10,730
Reade-st., n. s., 25x61.6, indefinite....41,000
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x98.9....29,600
34th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x98.9....20,000
28th-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9....4,000
39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9....4,000
39th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9....4,250
52d-st., s. s., 131.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., h. and l., 18.9x100.5....15,000
52d-st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st-av., 52.11x100....16,000
62d-st., n. s., 252 ft. s. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5....1,000
71st-st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5....8,700
84th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2....16,250
2d-av., No. 116, 26.8x125....30,000
9th-av. and 65th-st., s. w. corner, 53.4x106.1....27,600

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 740 and 740½, 21 years, per year....$11,000
43d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.5, 7 years, per year....405
42d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100, 4½ years, per year....1,000
Robinson and Chapel sts., n. w. corner, 25x130.2, 21 years, per year....750
Grand-st., n. s., No. 210, 25x100; for the first five years, per year, $1,500, and the next five years, per year....1,800
Greenwich-st., No. 53, 25x30, 7 years, per year....1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Butler-av., 100x50....$1,500
Broadway, n. s., 142 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x58....10,000
Court-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 50x19.6....8,200
Eagle and Oakland sts., n. e. corner, 25x50....1,500
Gerry-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 100x25....500
Johnson-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Smelt-st., 25x100....8,200
Marion-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Howard-av., 25x100....295
Marion-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 100x25....2,000
President-st., s. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x17.6....6,800
Russell-place, e. s., 98.8 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 95x46....810
Seeley-st., n. s., 220 ft. s. of Middle-st., 100x211.6....3,150
Seeley-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Middle-st., 57.8x253.7....1,980
St. Andrew's-place, e. s. 95.7 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 20x90....2,550
St. Andrew's-place, e. s., 155.7 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 90x20....2,500
Walton-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 75x100....6,000
15th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.2x140....1,645
18th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.2x60....705
Classon-av., w. s., 5.3 ft. n. of Park-av., 334.7x75....5,000
Classon-av. and Putnam-st., s. e. corner, 75x100....4,200
Park-av. and Ryerson-st., n. w. corner, 54x79....3,500
6th-av., e. s., 57.4 ft. s. of 16th-st., 80x18.2....2,250
10th-av. and 18th-st., n. e. corner, irregular....5,075

QUEENS COUNTY.

Rosyln.

Road to steamboat landing, adjoining the harbor, Coffee's land, 7 acres....$2,500
Road to Bellville landing, adjoining Bryant's and the harbor, 7 acres....5,000

Great Neck.

Lots Nos. 5 to 14, each 25x100, Johnson's map, Wood farm....$310

Newtown.

Montague-av., e. s., 375.4 ft. s. of Cooper-av., 51x122, Glendale....$100

Locust Grove.

Lot No. 231, 25x100, map of Locust Grove....$231

Astoria.

Academy-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Ridge-st., 25x100....$450
Ridge-st., n. e. s., lot No. 121, Riker map....200
Academy-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Ridge-st., 25x100....450

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Dobbs' Ferry to Sawmill road, adjoining A. B. Warner's, 50 acres....$8,683

Morrisania.

College-av., e. s., 33 ft. s. of Villa-place, 16x100....$5,000
High Bridge-av. and High Bridge-st., n. e. corner, 150x238....1,800

North Salem.

Croton Falls to North Salem road, adjoining Odle Close's, 223x178....$1,800

West Farms.

Ryer-st., e. s., lot No. 403, C. Berrian's farm, 25x145....$310

White Plains.

Brookfield and New sts., s. e. corner, 50x50....$100

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lease lots Nos. 34 and 35 Railroad-av. / Lease Lot No. 47 Steuben Block — City map, for 5 years, per year....$1,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 73, map of W. D. Daney's, 25x100....$850

Bergen.

Old Road, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Hudson-av., 50x275x30x262 / Old Road, w. s., 25 ft. s. of the above tract, Margaret Henry's property....$13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BOULEVARD LOTS ON 11TH-av., most admirably located for an institution; grounds all ready for building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 192 Grand-st., near Centre-st. Stores and offices to let. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE — THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 14 West 12th-st., commencing one hundred and fifty feet westerly from 5th-av. The house is 25x65 feet, has all improvements, and is in fine order; lot 124 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

A. — FOR SALE. — FOUR FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, four story, basement and sub-cellar, on Park-av., near 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, TO CLOSE AN estate, an extra large and valuable corner house, on University-place, near 10th-st.; leasehold. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine modern double store, west side, below Grand-st.; leasehold, with renewals; would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF HUGH N. CAMP, ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (Adjoining the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq., and in the vicinity of those of Wm. B. Ogden and James Lees, Esqrs.,) COMPRISING 9½ ACRES OF LAND, WITH FINE LARGE MANSION AND ALL NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS.

The mansion is of brick, 50x58 feet, with double walls, French roof, three stories and basement, in complete order, and has all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, baths, water closets, &c. The outbuildings consist of porter's lodge, gashouse, greenhouse and large stable, all of brick and in fine order. The location is perfectly healthy, and commands a fine view of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and surrounding country. Very easy of access, being only fifty minutes' drive from Madison-square; within one mile of the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tremont; an eighth of a mile of the Harlem Steamboat landing and the proposed depot of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Railroad. The house is handsomely furnished throughout. The premises would be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM: CONTAINS 39 65-100 acres, with two good farm horses, four cows, one heifer, milk route in Perth Amboy, one brood hog, thirty head fowls, (good cages,) four wagons, cultivators, plows, harrows, forks, shovels, hoes, mowing machine, &c., &c.; probably fifteen tons hay, about 200 bushels ear corn, twenty-five bushels oats, strawberry beds, 1½ acres blackberries; valuable fire clay and kaolin on the premises; buildings poor; location prominent and healthy, within fifteen or twenty minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat; title indisputable, or no sale; price $16,000; $6,500 may remain on mortgage for any length of time; or will exchange for good unincumbered City property; possession immediate. A. H. ACKEN, Perth Amboy.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 38 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES, BEAUTIFUL country seats and productive farms for sale or exchange; City and country property wanted. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS may be exchanged for City property, merchandise or good patents, by calling on JOHN F. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and large circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 85 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x86.
New houses, 83d-st., near 4th-av., 12.6x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors to let; rent $5,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIS, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH to Crosby-st., 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear, first floor, basement and sub-basement to let; rent $7,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 2.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the first-class marble-front building No. 4 Warren-st., only ninety feet from Broadway; water, gas, &c. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FARMER WANTS TO LOCATE A PIECE of land in Southern Michigan, or Northern or Western part of Illinois. Address, Box No. 37, Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 222; lot 28.9¾ front, 28.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 82.1¾ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the ——-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0½ front, 22 rear, by 88 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 23.10½ rear, 102 feet north side, 109.6 south side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office No. 96 Broadway. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES. REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—8 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.
48TH-ST.—13 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.
49TH-ST.—13 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 45TH-ST., by order of the Supreme Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry Bentz, Esq., receiver.

45TH-ST.—The four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of 45th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 10th-av. The improvements consist of a three-story brick house, 25x40 feet, on one of the lots; a three-story brick factory, 40x50 feet, well and substantially built, with fire-proof ceilings, on the rear of two of the lots; and a two-story brick stable and office on the westerly lot. Lots each 25x100.4.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGERCLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by EDWARD and CHARLES V. FAILE, who are authorized to collect the debts and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD FAILE,
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
CHARLES V. FAILE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENNET & KLENEN, real estate and insurance agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ORVILLE G. BENNET will continue the business at No. 57 Cedar-st., and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ORVILLE G. BENNET,
MARTIN KLENEN.
JAN. 10, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of D. H. GOODMAN & BRO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
D. H. GOODMAN,
SAMUEL GOODMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHIN & DAYTON is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. JOHN H. SUTPHIN retiring from the clothing business. The outstanding business will be settled at the office of DAYTON & CLOSE. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
J. H. SUTPHIN.
JOHN DAYTON.
JAN. 1, 1870.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DAYTON & CLOSE, and as successors to the business of the late firm of SUTPHIN & DAYTON, will continue the manufacturing and jobbing of youths' and children's clothing at No. 31 Chambers-st.
JOHN DAYTON.
DAVID CLOSE.
JAN. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.
J. H. CROOK,
EDWARD P. FOX,
CHARLES W. NASH.
JAN. 1, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership and will continue the business at Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.
CHARLES W. NASH,
NELSON H. FULLER.
JAN. 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SPENCER & MITCHELL expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the general partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned under the firm name of HARVEY SPENCER & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st., corner Church.
HARVEY SPENCER,
GEORGE TRULL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of WATTS BROTHERS & CO.
RICHARD HEATHER,
JAMES R. WATTS,
GEORGE WATTS.

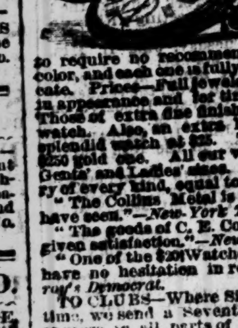
THE UNDERSIGNED RESUMES THE butter, cheese and produce business at No. 109 Front-st., succeeding WM. A. KEELER.
JAMES R. KEELER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. THOMAS HILLER IS ASSOCI-ated with me from this date. The firm name will be ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.
ALEX. D. NAPIER.
JAN. 1, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
JAN. 1, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*

"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅝	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	117⅝	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	115¼	115⅝	10-40 Regis.	111⅞	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	116	116⅛	10-40 Coupon	113	113⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	122⅛	122⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅝	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL — $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.
To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.
The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. } 1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.
I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Levi Apgar, C. H. Applegate, Z. Jaques,
Jas. Flanagan, Jas. Wallace, John R. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster, A. Curtis, Stephen Viele,
John F. Pupke, Jas. S. Barrow, Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter, H. K. Thurber, Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles, A. Eberhardt, C. B. Richard,
Nelson Smith, Edgar Pinchot, Chas. Spear,
R. C. White, E. T. Tefft, Allan Hay,
O. W. F. Randolph, John H. Holdane, Alex. Bonnell,
F. A. Ray, W. W. Owens, T. C. Kimball,
N. C. Miller.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.
IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUS-tees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased. It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $580,000. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company are hereby called to attend a special meeting of the stockholders at the Company's office, No. 147 West Baltimore-st., in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the President and Board of Directors. JOHN N. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands. CORNER & STANTON, No. 28 Broad-st.

GAYLORD'S PATENT COUPLING and Manufacturing Company.—Five shares original stock for sale. L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

We offer upon favorable terms the following gold-bearing loans:

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

These Bonds at present price yield over 50 per cent. more interest than United States 5-20s, while the security is an equally safe investment.

These Bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these Bonds is, therefore, guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE OF GEORGIA; RUN FORTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price received in payment.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL....$1,000,000
PAID IN....$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT, JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
A. V. STOUT, SAMUEL HOLMES,
B. F. BEEKMAN, G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. B. DICKINSON, WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD, SAMUEL W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER, E. B. SUTTON,
JAMES L. STEWART, CHARLES SPEAR,
CHARLES S. BAYLIS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. V. STOUT was reëlected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
BARRET L. SOLOMON,
WM. A. KOBBE,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, Jr.,
JAMES DAYTON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
GEO. C. COLBURN,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS.
At a subsequent meeting, WM. VYSE, Jr., was unanimously reëlected President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this bank, held this day at the banking rooms, the following-named gentlemen were reëlected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, CHAS. G. LANDON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, SIMON BERNHEIMER,
FRED. W. COGGILL, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously reëlected Vice-President for the ensuing year.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $800,000.
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
Robert P. Perrin,
John W. Mersereau, Joseph Britton,
Peter F. Randolph, Henry A. Polhamus,
Stephen Hyatt, John N. Hayward,
Denton Pearsall, George W. Quintard,
John C. Chamberlain, James M. Motley.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN was unanimously reëlected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and so remain till date of payment.
Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year. Respectfully,
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO., in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of....$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at....4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds....1,500,000
Total....$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY, Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUES-DAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
NATH'L HAYDEN, CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOS. WOODWARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, H. B. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.
And at a meeting of the Board this day NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously reëlected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,593, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL....$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870....$684,444 74
JANUARY 5, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
And have further ordered that certificates for FIFTY PER CENT., (being UNDIVIDED PROFITS,) be issued to the stockholders, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
This Company having divided to its stockholders FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX PER CENT. in the past twenty-one years, now issues policies entitling the holder to PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
NO. 470 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVidend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. C. H. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL....$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1870....4,516,368 46
LIABILITIES....120,387 83
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!
The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
DIVIDEND.
Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870....$440,593 32
Cash capital....200,000 00
Surplus....240,593 32
Unpaid losses....3,000 00
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $250,000, Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1870.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY. —DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPO-tence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF power, &c., cured in fourteen days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 83 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 334 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1870 January Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.
If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. (free from Government tax) on all sums from FIVE dollars to TWO THOUSAND dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, on and after Monday, the 17th of January, 1870.
An EXTRA DIVIDEND will also be paid at the same time of ONE-HALF of the above rates.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The bank is open for business daily from 10 until 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
GILES H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax,)
COMPUTED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.
Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE-positors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.
ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, WM. W. OWENS, Vice-Presidents.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TWO $1,000 BILLS, GOLD—ON WEDnesday the 12th inst., by a party while on the way from Broadway to No. 19 Nassau-st., through Exchange-place, New, Wall and Nassau sts.; liberal reward will be paid upon its return to owner. Address Post Office Box No. 5,426.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12	Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA........Jan. 15	CAMBRIA........Feb. 5
EUROPA............Jan. 22	IOWA...............Feb. 12
INDIA................Jan. 29	CALEDONIA......Feb. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING...........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN...........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......Feb. 23, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...............Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau. Jan. 27

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow Jan. 20.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 24 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..................$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 941 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AGAIN OPEN.—THE steamer CONNECTICUT will resume her trips to Albany and Troy, leaving Pier 44 N. R. every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M. Passengers and Freight taken at low rates for the West and North.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000, in goods in general use by grocers, which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address "CASH SALES," Box No. 109 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a plumbing and gas-fitting shop, in a good locality, and doing a good business; reason for selling going to leave the City. Inquire of N. CROSS, No. 220 9th-av.

CRUDE OIL REFINERY—ONE-HALF or the whole capacity, 500 barrels a week, on East River; small amount of cash required, and upon easy terms. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY AND UNexpired lease of the Bristol Felt Mill, at private sale. Apply to S. H. CONKLING, No. 28 Reade-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, a few more engagements to go out in private families, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's [illegible] and trims in the latest style; sews on [illegible] Wilson's machine and a few others; [illegible] references if required. Call or address [illegible], No. 325 East 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED [illegible] cook; unequaled in all kinds of [illegible] cooking; confectionery of all kinds, [illegible]; is a first-class housekeeper; such as want a [illegible], economical, faithful woman will find one, with the best City references, at No. 348 East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] 2d avs., till suited, or address [illegible]; wages not so much of an object as a good place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent persons; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; also a laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 111 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as competent cook and to assist in the washing; is a good baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a steady respectable Scotch Protestant woman in a hotel or widower's family; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av., second floor, and will work for the interest of her employer.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 284 4th-av., one door from 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTEStant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to assist with the washing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 98 3d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable woman; can do French or English cooking; lived with a French family ten years; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; excellent baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a situation as infant's nurse, or nurse to an invalid; would make herself willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address, for two days, from 12 to 4 o'clock, No. 209 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S OR families' washing by a woman who is a good washer and ironer; understands fluting. Inquire of Mrs. DILLON, at No. 219 East 38th-st., top floor, Room No. 7, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse to an infant; can bring it up by bottle or hand; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for a young woman, whom she can recommend as seamstress and wait on a lady, or to take care of a large child. Apply for three days at No. 39 West 18th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman a situation to mind grown children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 343 East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook as family baker and pastry cook; no objections to going a short distance in the country if suited; several years' City rererences can be given. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation; first class; understands her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from birth, or would take two children; good City references. Apply at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (Protestant,) a situation in a private family; understands boning, larding, &c.; no objection to the country; good recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and laundress, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding house; does up linens in style, or would do fine washing and ironing. Call at 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or week to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st., first house, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PASTRY cook in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks French Spanish and English; the best City reference. Address M., No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, as seamstress; first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; has two years' reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 410 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid and laundress, or as fine washer; is a thorough laundress; does French fluting and can do up ladies' fine muslins; country or City; best of City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as experienced chambermaid and waitress; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 22 East 35th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands marketing in all its branches. Call at No. 1,364 Broadway, one door above 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is an excellent baker, and is a first-class meat cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 382 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl as laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 382 3d-av., Room No. 6, rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as laundress, and the other as cook; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 115 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Apply to No. 342 East 11th-st., room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid in a private family; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 493 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook; understands French and English cooking; would do the marketing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, sixteen years old, to take care of children; can do light housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 392 2d-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 121 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; either in country or City. Address S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as efficient infant's nurse; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., down stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; only Americans need apply. Call at No. 123 West 31st., second floor, back room; City preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTFUL WOMAN, to take in family washing and French fluting by the week or month; best City references given. Call at No. 229 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 212 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing, or would do ladies' by the month; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a young woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of machine work and boys' clothing; best of reference. Call at 404 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS (PROTESTant) a situation to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a competent woman; best City reference given. Call at No. 288 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; City reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; two years' reference. Call at 410 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference. No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress and chambermaid; best reference. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.; reference given.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address A NOEL, No. 36 East Houston st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; thoroughly conversant with his business; no incumbrance; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to a small garden; City or country. Address M. M., Box No. 290 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and industrious, a good driver and excellent groom; has the best City references from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener and farmer; fully understands his business; his wife as laundress for a small family; good references given. Address, in cottage, N. G., Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVING the best City and old country references, a situation as private waiter; none but strictly private families need apply. Address F. P. M., care J. T. T., No. 262 5th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman or groom, or to take charge of road horses; can come well recommended. Call on or address E. C., harness store, No. 1,325 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; married, no family; Protestant. Address J. D., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cook by a young man, with best City references for both occupations. Inquire of W. M., at the drugstore, No. 208 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (an American,) 28 years of age; has had five years' business experience, understands double entry bookkeeping, and has had considerable experience as salesman; would prefer some active employment, but is willing to accept any situation in which his acquirements would be available; can give good reference, and is willing to devote himself to his employer's interest at a moderate salary. Address B. J. H., Box 108, Times Office.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as outside salesman in a paper warehouse; he has had seven years' experience, and can command $100,000 trade per year; salary must be liberal, or would accept salary and commission. Address PAPER, Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPErience in business, a situation in a large wholesale house as credit clerk; undoubted reference. Address Box No. 5,998 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, GERMAN OR colored man, who can come well recommended, as gardener and to take charge of a horse and cow, on a small place near the City; no objection to a man and wife if without children. Address, with references, C. W. W., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, well versed in the English branches and who is an Episcopalian, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 304 Washington-av., between Green and Gates avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go to Orange, N. J. One well recommended can apply to J. S. PORTER, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 31ST and 32d sts.—A family obliged to vacate, an elegantly furnished suite of rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, with private bath, which they had engaged till May, 1, 1870, are desirous of renting same at a price much below their real value, in order that an occupant may be secured immediately; this suite offered with first-class board.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 6th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $8 per week. Address C. B., 236 West 43d-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO having more room than they require will let, with or without private table, together or separately, three rooms on the second floor; highest references given and required. For particulars call at 208 East 14th-st.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the park; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 52 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; French private family; references.

NO. 1 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER of Bank.—Desirable rooms, furnished en suite or singly, with or without board; or would let rooms with privilege of cooking. Terms moderate.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 97 Clinton-place.

ACCOMMODATIONS WITH FIRST-class board. Apply at No. 143 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park. References exchanged.

NO. 259 4TH-AV.—TO LET, HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, parlor floor, in a private family; references required.

NO. 165 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO NICEly furnished rooms, either with or without board, in private family.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 45 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

d16-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen P. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts,) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons.—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 10, 1869.

C. A. HAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.

d23-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS—FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.

BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

d23-1aw6wTh

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 61 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Seventeenth time, Sheridan's fine comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. O. MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. FIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss M. HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON and Mrs. L. PHILLIPS.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,)

Fourth time, T. W. Robertson's great military drama, OURS.

SATURDAY—OURS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, OURS. OURS. OURS.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.

SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY WEEK, JAN. 22, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....................................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle, CINDERELLA, in which the characters are sustained by A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

PAULINE HINDLEY, ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

1870. "LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK." 1870.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

The tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely, and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.

Chef de Orchestra..............................C. S. Grafulla
Leader Promenade Band.....................C. W. Wernig
Leader Orchestra...................................F. X. Diller

Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, Pres't. A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-Pres't
E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

Costumer, Seaver, of Union-square.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

NOTICE.

Carriages conveying company to the La Coterie Ball of New-York at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., towards 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

MR. GEORGE

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,

IN THE NEW HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A., 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

HAMLET, (3 scenes;) Ingoldsby Legend; HOOD'S burlesque; MACKAY'S Outcast; DICKENS' Winkle and Pickwick.

Tickets, 50c. Commences at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats $1, at Schirmer's, 701, and McFarland's, 947 Broadway; and at Pattison & Co.'s music store, under the hall.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.

Salads, Oysters, Clams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN.—FOR SALE A very fine instrument, in complete order, suitable for a church, hall or private family; to be sold cheap for cash. Apply to T. WHITTAKER, No. 8 Bible House, 4th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,

is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for young girls, at Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers............JARRETT & PALMER

FOURTH APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1870, THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA:

RUY BLAS.......................................MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS..............MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, RUY BLAS.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

NEXT SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2.

SURF; Or, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. OLIVE LOGAN'S ORIGINAL LOCAL COMEDY, with new local scenery, local characters, costumes a la mode and an immense comic cast. Seats secured six days in advance.

In Preparation—A new play by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.

Broadway, corner 30th-st.,

Open every day and evening.

IXION AT 8.	LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND,
IXION AT 8.	LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT,
IXION AT 8.	BELLE HOWITT, LILLIE HALL
IXION AT 8.	ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER.
At 2 every day	The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Rose Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME.

To be seen all day.

THE GREAT STONE GIANT, THE GRAND MENAGERIE,	30 Cents 30 Cents
THE LIVING ANIMALS, THE MILLION WONDERS.	Admission. Admission.

ANNA MEHLIG'S

FIRST CONCERT, STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1870,

assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mme. ELIZA CARLATI, Soprano.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.

PROGRAMME.

1. Trio. Op. 91—Pianoforte, violin and Violoncello..........................Beethoven
Miss MEHLIG, Messrs. KOPTA and BERGNER.
2. { Im Freien Lied.............................F. Schubert
{ Neapolitanisches Lied, 17th Century.
Mme. ELIZA CARLATI.
3. { Nocturne...Chopin
{ Præludium and Fugue, G minor, arranged for piano by Liszt...................................Bach
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
4. Variations Brillantes pour violin........Vieuxtemps
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA.
5. Carneval—Scenes mignonnes sur quatre notes, Op. 9.....................................R. Schumann
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
6. Aria from the opera Semiramide, Bel raggio lusinghier...Rossini
Mme. ELIZA CARLATI.
7. Grande Polonaise.......................................P. Liszt
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

Admission.....................................ONE DOLLAR

"PHIL SHERIDAN"

AT IRVING HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

A lecture, by General STEWART L. WOODFORD, will be given for the benefit of the Fund for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the counting rooms of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Sun*, and at the door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

OLE BULL,

Together with his entire TROUPE, will give a FAREWELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Dr. J. H. WILLCOX will preside at the ORGAN. Full particulars to-morrow. Tickets now for sale.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, AT APOLLO HALL, 28TH-ST. and BROADWAY, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14. TICKETS $2.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 300TH SUCcessive Presidential "War with England" Lecture, OF COURSE OF 1,000. Binghamton, 10th; Owego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New-Brunswick, 15th; Tammany, "Old Fogies," next Sunday.

FREE EXHIBITION OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES, by Mr. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL LECture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 13th inst., at 7¾ o'clock, for the Presbyterian Mission, in the Wigwam, on 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., north side. Subject—*Science and Social Life.*

LECTURES

THE FIFTH OF THE COURSE OF free lectures before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered THIS EVENING at the rooms, No. 285 Hudson-st., by Rev. W. C. ROBERTS, D. D. Subject—*Syria and Palestine.*

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, &C., &C., &C.

Having just finished our Semi-Annual Inventory, we have determined to close out our entire stock of the above goods in order to make room for Spring Importations, and will for the next Thirty Days offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
	EVERYTHING ELSE.	
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery,	MACY
	At Popular Prices.	
	14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.	

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River, (whatever may be the state of the weather:)

7,854 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
650 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,973 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
465 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,550 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Statira.*
Immediately after,
(For account of whom it may concern:)
700 boxes Oranges and Lemons, saved from steamer *Grecian.*

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers—Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

ART SALE.—The entire collection of modern American and European works of art by eminent artists now on exhibition, will be sold on the evening of THURSDAY, Jan. 13, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. The above comprises some excellent examples from Fairman, Dolph, Mrs. Julia Beers, Mrs. Van Norman, Williamson, Rossiter, Annelli, Devas, Koek Koek, Necteson, Verbeckhoeven and others. Also, two marble medallions.

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION. Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock, sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS, JUST IMPORTED, comprising BEST EDITIONS of ILLUSTRATED STANDARD and JUVENILE WORKS, all fresh stock. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and the following evenings, at 7 o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an exceedingly CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS relating to America, several of great rarity and value. Also a very fine assortment of ENGLISH WORKS. The books in this library have been specially selected and comprise the best and most perfect editions. The majority are in extra elegant bindings, ordered to suit the owner. Seldom has a library containing so many choice and scarce works been offered to the public by auction. The catalogue, printed in handsome style, may be obtained of the auctioneers; price, 50 cents. Books on exhibition Friday morning.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 A. M., AT the Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture; bedding, fancy goods, china, furs, velvet and other carpets, stoves &c.; also, rosewood pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.,.................................Proprietor

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF WM. HORACE AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.

NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

MISS NULLY PEIRIS, the accomplished vocalist, in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.

A new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama, in one act and one scene, with five characters, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER, in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS. THE SPITALFIELD WEAVER.

Principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.

LINGARD SKETCHES.

PLUTO, PLUTO, with new features, introducing a new grand CANCAN and SHOO, FLY,

and a dialogue between JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN; OR, THE BRITISH LION VERSUS THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

FRIDAY—Benefit of DICKIE LINGARD.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

JOS. C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, is rapidly approaching its completion, and will be produced in a FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unexampled in THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY, at an outlay of over $75,000.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CARD.—Miss DICKIE LINGARD respectfully announces to her FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that her FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT in New-York is set apart for FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, on which occasion she will have the pleasure of offering a programme of unusual excellence, introducing several NEW FEATURES.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

Entire new scenery........by Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes.....................by....................Thos. Joyce
Properties.....................by....................J. P. Dennis
Machinery.....................by.....Dunne and Assistants

SECOND HAMLET MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the play of HAMLET, and to enable all to witness the CLOSING SCENE, the curtain will rise precisely at 7:45 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEES.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED, AND ADMIRABLY ACTED BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Ferguson Trotter, (of Picadilli).........GEO. L. FOX

Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.

IN ACT 3, THE INTRODUCTION OF GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.

ON MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17, MR. GEO. L. FOX WILL APPEAR IN TWO DRAMAS.

PAUL PRY..............................in...............PAUL PRY
JAQUES STROP.....................in....ROBERT MACAIRE

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

OPERA BOUFFE SEASON OF 1870.

Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 24.

First appearance here in OPERA BOUFFE of the renowned Prima Donna, Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who has been engaged to sing her unrivaled part of LA GRAND DUCHESSE, in Offenbach's famous opera LA GRAND DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, in which she created an extraordinary furor for over 100 consecutive nights at the Olympic Theatre, London.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BENEFIT DUCHESNE, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

On which occasion will be produced Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

La Grande Duchesse, Mme. Rizarelli; Wanda, Mlle. Briot; Fritz, Girrebeuck; Prince Paul, Francis; Baron Puck, Genot; Grog, Edgard; Nepomuc, Rousseau. Mons. Duchesne, in his original role of General Boum.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; boxes, $10; gallery, 30c. Ticket offices, Theatre Francais, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

SEVENTH WEEK of the popular burlesque, BAD DICKEY.

BAD DICKEY.

Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. JAMES MACE, the World's Champion, in an exposition of the ART OF SELF DEFENCE, in a Great Set-to with Mr. POOLEY MACE. TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime? The Fat Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.

FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.

Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.

Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN LODER, of Rye, in the county of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja6-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Riglander, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja6-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,916.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO L. MORA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Antonio L. Mora, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. DEXTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,546.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry H. Dexter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869.

HORACE R. WETHERELL, Assignee, No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

ja13-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,551.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD S. BALLOU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard S. Ballou, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869.

ja13-1aw3wTh* PHILIP W. KOPPER, Assignee.

ALBANY.

Free Liquor in New-York—Legislating Republicans Out of Office—Democratic Retrenchment—An Executive Session—The Governor's Nominations Still in Abeyance—Auditor Bell to be Ousted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Speaker of the Assembly continues seriously ill at his rooms, in the Delevan House, and Mr. JACOBS presided again to-day in his place. The only incident of the day worthy of note in the Lower House, was the passage of the act authorizing free liquor in the City of New-York from now till the 1st of May, or until the Democracy shall have recognized or abolished the Excise Commission. The act provides that the present Excise Commissioners shall take no proceedings towards the collection of fees for licenses, nor revoke any licenses for the non-payment of fees from the passage of the act until the 1st of May next. The vote on the passage of the act stood 72 to 37, the Republican members from New-York and Brooklyn both voting in the affirmative. It was stated, with what truth I know not, that the Excise Commissioners desired the passage of such a bill.

LEGISLATING REPUBLICANS OUT OF OFFICE.

Mr. MOSELEY, Chairman of the Salt Committee, introduced a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Salt Springs, and substitute in his stead a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one Chief and two Deputy Commissioners. The object of this move is to oust the present Superintendent, who is a Republican, and fill his place with Democrats. Mr. MOSELEY ought to read one of Governor HOFFMAN's many powerful speeches against Republicans for legislating Democrats out of office.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.

The first practical illustration of the Democratic cry of "retrenchment" has been made by Mr. PATRICK, of Chemung, who introduced a bill to increase the salaries of all the clerks and deputies in the various departments of the State Government. With gold at 120, Democrats find it impossible to subsist on salaries that were deemed ample for Republicans when gold was at 200.

THE SENATE.

Nothing was done in the Senate to-day deserving of particular mention. After a few bills had been introduced there was a long pause, and in response to the Lieutenant-Governor's interrogatory as to "what was the further pleasure of the Senate?" Mr. GENET moved that, inasmuch as there appeared to be no further business before the body, the Senate do now adjourn. Senator Chapman inquired whether there was not to be an Executive Session to-day. At these words Senator MURPHY, who had been reading a newspaper, jumped up and responded, "Yes, certainly." Mr. GENET being appealed to, consented to withdraw his motion for an adjournment, remarking that "he was not aware that the Senator from the Third District (MURPHY) had any nominations to send in to the Senate." Mr. MURPHY said he had received information from the Governor that certain names would be sent in to-day for confirmation, and he moved that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock, which was carried. On reassembling, the Senate went into Executive Session, when it turned out that the "names" aforesaid were merely candidates for notaries public, with the addition of one Indian agent. It would appear, therefore, that the contest between the Governor and TWEED over the appointment of Health Officer for New-York is not yet settled. There is also a fierce strife going on for the offices of Harbor Master and Port Warden, and Albany is flooded with candidates from all parts of the State. Republican incumbents of these offices will be enabled to hold on a week longer through the inability of the Democracy to settle their own quarrels, and agree upon their successors.

AFTER AUDITOR BELL'S PLACE.

Senator HARDENBERGH, Chairman of the Canal Committee, to-day introduced a bill to abolish the contract system on the canals, and also the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, now filled by Mr. BELL, a Republican. The bill proposes to create a Chief Clerk of the Canal Board, who shall perform the functions of Auditor. The Democracy are evidently determined that no Republican shall hold an office, however small, in any Department of the State Government.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

CLERKS APPOINTED.

The Clerk announced the following appointments: Journal Clerk, CHARLES R. DAYTON, of Suffolk County; Assistant Journal Clerk, FRANK B. BROWN, of Steuben; Deputy Journal Clerks, CHAS. J. GAYLORD, of Dutchess County; GEO. BREAK, of Monroe County; CHAS. E. JOHNSON, of Westchester County. Clerks' Bank Messenger, ROBERT D. CRANE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating Morrisania with a part of the town of West Farms.

By Mr. HARDENBERG—To abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing the canals by contract.

By Mr. CREAMER—Repealing the act creating the New-York City License law.

By Mr. HARDENBERG—Organizing General Terms, &c., of the Supreme Court under the amended Judiciary article.

By Mr. NORTON—To have the Central Park roads lighted with gas.

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Senator MURPHY's bill provides that the City Court of Brooklyn shall consist of three Judges, including the present City Judge of Brooklyn, and there shall be elected two additional Judges, whose term of office shall commence July 1, 1870. Section 2 of the bill just introduced proposes to amend the laws passed March 24, 1849, relative to criminal jurisdiction, as follows: The said three Judges, or any of them, shall hold a Court of civil jurisdiction with power over the following points: For the partition of real property; for the foreclosure or satisfaction of mortgage on real or personal property; for recovery of personal property distrained for any cause; to all other actions where the cause shall have arisen in said city; to actions against State corporations; to actions for partition of real estate of infants, with same power in such cases as is given the Supreme Court; for advancement of dower; for sale of real property of habitual drunkards, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind; to compel specific performance by infant heirs, or other persons, of contracts respecting real property; for mortgage or sale by religious corporations of their property; to actions against foreign corporations which have property in said city, or an agency therein; for care and custody of idiots, or other parties of unsound mind, &c.

The Senate took a recess, and met again at 12 o'clock.

THE CONSPIRACY ACT.

The Conspiracy act was received from the Assembly for concurrence.

Mr. M. NORTON moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KENNEDY moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee; lost by 12 to 13.

The motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole was lost, 16 to 9—not a two-thirds vote—and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, but soon reopened the doors and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FIELDS reported in favor of adopting the fifty-second rule relative to resolutions, which shall lie over one day. Agreed to.

The bill amending the Conspiracy law was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To charter the Nassau Savings Bank, of Brooklyn.

By Mr. IRVING—To extend Madison-avenue, New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To enable the Mayor, &c., of New-York to insure property against loss by fire. Also amending the act of 1862 relative to the New-York City Courts.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—To charter the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York.

By Mr. MITCHELL—Amending the law of 1866 to increase the salaries of the interpreters of the Police Court officers.

By Mr. NACHTMANN—For the relief of LOUISA CAMPBELL; also to prevent the selling of hay, straw, &c., from stationary boats at New-York docks.

By Mr. HUBSTED—Amending the New-York and Brooklyn wharfage act.

The bill proposes to establish the following rates of wharfage: From any vessel of 200 tons making fast to a pier, wharf or bulkhead, two cents per ton for first 200 tons, and one-half of one per cent. per ton for every additional ton, except canal boats and lighters, which shall be at two-thirds above rates.

By Mr. HENNESSEY—Amending the law of 1865 relative to the Marshal of New-York City.

The bill provides for the repeal of all laws relative to the election of constables in the City of New-York, and the appointment hereafter by the Justices of the District Courts of all City Marshals.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Committee on City Affairs report as soon as possible a bill to restore to cities their local governments, and abolishing Commissions. Adopted.

Mr. RAY called up the resolution instructing the Canal Board to reduce the tolls on anthracite coal transportation on the canals, and on motion of Mr. MITCHELL it was referred to the Canal Committee.

Mr. BAKER called up the resolution directing the survey of the canal in Whitehall and report the cost, &c.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS it was referred to the Canal Committee.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—That the Railroad Committee report forthwith the condition of the Pneumatic Railroad in New-York. Agreed to.

COLLECTION OF EXCISE FEES IN NEW-YORK.

The House went into Committee to consider the bill for extending the time for collecting Excise fees in the City of New-York. It was amended so as to extend the time till the 1st of June, and then reported to the House and put on its final passage, and passed 72 to 37.

LOCOMOTIVES BELOW CANAL-STREET.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Railroad Committee report a bill to prohibit the Hudson River Railroad Company from running steam engines in New-York south of Canal-street.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, stated that after he had been appointed to the Committee on Privileges and Elections a petition contesting his seat had been presented, and he asked to be excused from serving on that Committee. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Important Meeting of Cigar Manufacturers—The Present Depression and its Remedy.

A meeting of much importance to the cigar manufacturing interests of the United States was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 170 Water-street. The meeting elected officers for the ensuing year, Mr. HIRSCH being reëlected President, Mr. JACOBI Vice-President, and Mr. STRATTON Secretary. The other officers of the Association were also reëlected.

The main business of the evening was then gone into. This was the consideration of the question of the present depression in the American cigar manufacture trade, and the bearing of that depression upon the partial and threatened general strike of cigarmakers in this City. It was the general opinion that at present the trade is so bad that it would be very difficult for the manufacturers to pay the present rate of wages and continue to make any profit whatever. Mr. STORMS, proprietor of one of the largest cigar manufactories in New-York, stated that on careful examination he found that the cigarmakers earned at present an average of only $18 per week. He did not see how they could live on less than this, and while during the past year the profits on the business of his own houses had been altogether incommensurate with the quantity of cigars manufactured and sold he was opposed to any attempt at reduction of wages. He thought relief must be looked for in legislation. The old tariff of $3 and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* per pound, on the imported article, must be enforced instead of the present tariff of $2 50 per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Other speakers followed and the opinion was unanimous that the National Tobacco Association, a very wealthy body, in conjunction with the National Labor Union of the United States, should take immediate steps to obtain either a return to the old tariff on the imported article or complete exemption of the home grown tobacco from taxation. Then American manufacturers could compete with the foreign trade and pay respectable wages to their workmen.

It was resolved not to attempt an equalization of wages but to leave each cigar manufacturer to make his own terms with workmen. Any attempt at a reduction from the present rate of wages was discountenanced. A deputation headed by Mr. KUHN, was present from the Cigarmakers Union, and agreed in the opinion that both manufacturers and workmen should work strenuously together to obtain favorable legislation on this question.

Meetings Last Night.

The First Coöperative Building Association received $491 last night.

The dry goods clerks held their first meeting in their new hall, in Plimpton Building, last evening. They intend taking out a charter as a benevolent society. They will give an invitation ball on the 17th of February at Irving Hall.

The Phœnix Building Association reports having received $5,056 52 last year. Their outlays were $732 50. They have property worth $3,300, and $1,018 62 in bank. Three shares are still to be taken up.

The Gilders' Protective Association held a meeting last night and resolved to support the men in WILLARD's shop in the event of their going out on strike, which they will do if the reduction of their wages ten cents an hour is carried into effect.

The New-York Engineers' Protective Society at No. 195 Bowery, last night exhibited a new patent flue brush, invented by P. H. COYLE, of Newark, N. J.

The shoe clerks early closing movement is making good headway.

The German cabinet makers met at No. 162 Fourth-street last night to organize a mutual benefit and life insurance association among themselves.

The Executive Committee of the Cigar Makers Union met at Turner Hall last night. A Committee, which had attended the Manufacturers' Association, reported that no reduction of wages would be made. The manufacturers have also invited the cigar makers to join them in a petition to Congress for the enforcement of the old tariff on imported cigars—$3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*—or else an abolishment or great reduction of the duty on raw tobacco.

Newark Workingmen's Building and Loan Association.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Newark on Tuesday evening, and the Secretary reported that the shares had increased considerably during the past year, and now numbers 965. The receipts for the past year were $70,141 81; and cash on hand $142 61. The ballot for officers resulted in the election of Mr. JAMES MULLEN for President, and Mr. GEO. W. FREY for Secretary of the Association.

Premature Explosion of a Blast—Two Men Injured.

A premature explosion of a blast occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Fleetwood Park Race Course, now being constructed in the town of Morrisania, and resulted in two persons, named OWEN BRADY and JOHN COURTNEY, being very seriously injured. They had just prepared the blast, and were about lighting the fuse, when, from some unknown cause, the blast exploded, and blew BRADY about thirty feet, and COURTNEY a still greater distance. BRADY's face was rendered almost black from the effects of the powder and badly cut. COURTNEY was badly cut, and it is feared that he will lose one of his eyes. The injured men were placed under the care of Dr. MELIAS, who dressed the wounds.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Rochester.

Detectives FARLEY and SIMINGTON yesterday arrested in this City a young man named WM. R. ANDERSON, who was formerly an agent for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, of Rochester, N. Y. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by E. W. BRYAN, a Police Justice of that city, in which ANDERSON is charged with embezzling $1,568 of the funds of the Company which had been collected by him as the agent. The prisoner was last evening delivered to Officer RODGERS, of Rochester, and left in his custody for that city, where the charge against him will be investigated.

Ball of the Brennan Coterie.

The annual ball of the M. T. Brennan Coterie took place under brilliant auspices at the Academy of Music last evening. There was a very select and distinguished number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. A host of Metropolitan celebrities was present, including Justice Dowling, the President of the Coterie, Police Commissioners M. T. Brennan, Smith and Manierre, Judges Bedford, Barnard and McCunn, Recorder Hackett, Justice Shandley, Police Captains Jourdan and Williamson, Alderman Coman and Hon. N. A. Clark, besides numerous representatives of the City Government.

Supposed Suicide at Melrose.

Coroner BATHGATE was called yesterday to hold an inquest at Melrose upon the body of Mrs. ELLEN ELIZABETH LEONARD, wife of MICHAEL LEONARD, who was found dead on the floor of a room occupied by the family on Boston road, opposite Mott-street. A number of scratches and bruises were found on the side of her face and neck. She had left a message with a neighbor for her absent husband, in case anything should happen to her prior to his return. The prevailing impression is that she poisoned herself. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned.

The Tremont Homicide.

The investigation instituted by Coroner BATHGATE relative to the killing of young MILTON L. CARPENTER, of Tremont, at a saloon, in that village, was concluded yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict to the effect "That the said MILTON L. CARPENTER died of compression or congestion of the brain and fracture of the skull, which were superinduced or effected by a blow struck on the right side of the head with a wooden mallet or other blunt instrument, and that the blow was dealt by the hands of CHRISTIAN HERGER, in his saloon at Tremont, on Saturday night, 9th inst."

Mr. FINCH, foreman of the jury, on returning the verdict signed by seven jurors, remarked that one of their number had refused to sign it. The dissenting person, a medical man, intimated that the physicians who had attended young CARPENTER had accelerated his death by their mode of treatment, and desired to enter his protest to the verdict rendered, which was refused, much to the satisfaction of the large concourse of citizens present, as manifested by them. HERGER was then asked if he had anything to say on the subject. CHAUNCY SCHAFFER and J. R. ANGELL, Esqs., counsel for the accused, in behalf of their client, declined to offer any explanation or defence at this time. HERGER was therefore committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MAYOR SAWYER ACQUITTED.

The Charge of Conspiracy to Swindle Against the Mayor of Hudson City—Dismissal of the Complaint.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, the charge of conspiracy to obtain $115,000 worth of bonds on the North Carolina Railroad by misrepresentations, preferred against BENJAMIN F. SAWYER, Mayor of Hudson City, SAMUEL ROPES and J. J. BOWMAN, by CORNELIUS C. CAMPBELL, was resumed.

Mr. ALEXANDER W. SHEPHERD was examined for the prosecution and stated that:

Mr. Sawyer came to him in regard to this loan; represented himself to be the attorney for the owners of the bonds, and asked him to sell them in the market, stating that there was $35,000 to be paid on them; witness complied and he directed him to draw a check for $30,000 in favor of the President of the National Trust Company, Broadway, and $5,000 in favor of Mr. J. J. Bowman; Mr. Sawyer obtained the bonds for witness, cashier, and received in return $5,000; it was a person named Nelson Quirke first informed him of this loan, and he said he would protect him against any loss; witness sold $65,000 worth of the bonds, which proved to be bad, and he immediately issued an attachment against General Littlefield, who owned them, and got good bonds in their stead; had he known this previous to paying Mr. Sawyer $5,000 he would have hesitated to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sawyer—In this transaction I understood you to be attorney for the owners of the bonds and not for Mr. Bowman; I remember informing you that $65,000 worth of the bonds were bad but you did not tell me to discontinue the sale of them; I got the bonds the same time that you received the $5,000, and they were purported to be signed by C. Campbell; I was not informed that this was a loan at the time I disposed of the bonds; I never saw Mr. Campbell, and knew him only by his orders; you brought me the order from him signed with his name; you never came to me for any portion of the proceeds of the sales, but I suppose you got your share; you told me Campbell was an ex-Alderman, and was represented to you to be a man of wealth.

To Mr. Morgan—I had a conversation with my lawyer in reference to this transaction, and he said I had been swindled; Mr. Sawyer stated to me that these bonds were to be sold.

No other witness was examined and Mr. MORGAN submitted his case.

Judge LEDWITH considered that the case was not established, as it was not proved that Mr. CAMPBELL, the complainant sustained any loss whatever. We therefore dismiss the charge.

Retailers of Liquid Death.

The following named dealers were presented to the Board of Health yesterday as retailers of dangerous kerosene:

Adam Bishoff, No. 430 East Fifteenth-street; Bernard Kurz, No. 429 East Fifteenth-street; Francis Julien, No. 427 East Fifteenth-street; McDonald Brothers, No. 161 Third-avenue; W. G. Burdett & Co., No. 217 Third-avenue; Mrs. Bower, No. 199 Rivington-street, (explosion the 7th;) Richard Pudelman, No. 198 Rivington-street; Andreas Trabert, No. 418 East Fifteenth-street; Henry Seiter, No. 426 East Fifteenth-street; John Farrell, No. 437 East Fifteenth-street.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

From the American Gold Register, compiled by Mr. J. C. MERSEREAU, the Registrar of the New-York Gold Exchange, it appears that the daily gold clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank during the year 1869, were as follows for the months named: January, $1,231,000,000; February, $1,605,000,000; March, $2,361,000,000; April, $1,889,000,000; May, $2,999,000,000; June, $1,945,000,000; July, $1,871,000,000; August, $2,081,000,000; September, $2,594,000,000; November, $127,000,000; December, $1,077,000,000. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were suspended Sept. 24, and not again resumed until Nov. 22.

Danger in the Navigation of the East River.

We are requested to call attention of Captains of vessels navigating the East River to a buoy, placed about 100 yards west of the Dye Works at Greenpoint, marking a sunken boat, with only nine feet water over her at low water.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday thirty-one new applications for licenses in New-York and nine in Brooklyn were granted. Only one case of violation of the Excise law was tried, HENRY SIEFKE, of No. 18 Sixth-avenue, being the defendant.

During Tuesday last a daring thief managed to sneak unobserved into the office of HARRISON & Co., No. 38 South-street, where he picked up a tin box from the counter, with which he escaped. The box contained $100 in money, a gold watch worth $55 and five bank checks for various sums. No trace of either the thief or the property has yet been found.

HENRY B. JOHNSON, of No. 510 Fifth-avenue, made complaint before Justice COX, yesterday, against JAMES HIGGINS, GEORGE STODDARD and WM. HAZELL, who had been arrested for stealing a quantity of rope. The officer making the arrest had found the prisoners in possession of the plunder, so the Magistrate granted a full commitment.

A tub of butter was stolen yesterday from the store of WM. GARRITZ, at No. 30 Front-street, and was subsequently discovered in the store No. 329 Water-street, where BENJAMIN JOHNSON was in charge, and denied the presence of the butter until it was shown him. JOHNSON was arrested and arraigned before Justice COX, who held him for trial.

MARY DOWD stole five pairs of pantaloons, value $40, from the store of PHILIP SIMONDS, at No. 164 Greenwich-street, and on being pursued, dropped her plunder in the street. She was arraigned before Justice COX and remanded.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River yesterday, near Seventh-street, and subsequently removed to the Morgue.

Mr. FREDERICK R. HARTMAN, a lawyer, of No. 293 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice COX yesterday, at the Tombs, and remanded, on a charge of forging the signatures of JAMES A. CAROLAN and BERNARD SMYTHE, Deputy Receivers of Taxes, to two tax receipts for $199 and $170 respectively.

The attention of the Police is called to the fact that for eight days the mangled carcass of a dog has laid at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, while an equally disgusting object of the same sort has been for ten days in the same street, midway between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Again, another dead dog has for five days past graced the middle of Elizabeth-street, not twenty paces from Canal-street, and at the lower portion of the block in Canal-street, between Mulberry-street and Elm-street, there is an accumulation of nastiness too shocking to contemplate.

MARY MCDONALD, 20 years of age, of No. 69 Forsyth-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself from the dock at the foot of Market-street, but was prevented by Officer MARTIN, of the Seventh Precinct.

PATRICK LARKIN, of No. 347 West Seventeenth-street, fell off his cart yesterday at the corner of West and Christopher streets, and was severely injured about the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In a report of a fire in the distillery of EDWARD A. BOWRY, at No. 10 Cedar-street, yesterday morning, it was stated that the establishment was under seizure by the internal revenue officers. Mr. BOWRY desires us to state that a mistake was made in this announcement, and that his place is not and never has been under seizure.

That we are to have an "open Winter" seems to be a foregone conclusion. The splendid steamboat *Connecticut*, according to the announcement of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, will resume her trips to-morrow night.

The Board of Health yesterday received a report from a sanitary inspector stating that the cow stables in Brooklyn were not generally in such unsanitary condition as represented by popular rumors, and that but one was found in an exceedingly bad condition.

Fifty-nine charges against policemen were heard yesterday by Commissioner BRENNAN, but none were of great public importance. JAMES MCADAMS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was fined two days' pay, and GEO. SMITH and CHAS. BYRNE were referred to the Board, for various offences against discipline.

The Messrs. DOLBEAR, teachers of penmanship and the commercial branches, yesterday opened a richly-appointed suite of rooms in ATKIN & MILLER's new building, corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street, as a branch of the old College at No. 609 Broadway.

Yesterday afternoon a conference was held by representatives of the exporters, receivers and refiners of petroleum oils, at the Pine-street Exchange. Views were freely interchanged, but nothing of remarkable character transpired.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company opened yesterday an office at No. 1,278 Broadway, corner of Thirty-third-street, for the transmission of telegrams.

Sergeant MICHAEL O'CONNOR, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was for a number of years an active member of the force, but recently suffered considerably from neuralgia, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death. The Coroner was notified.

DANIEL WHOONAHAN was brought up before Justice SHANDLEY on a charge of burglary preferred against him by JULIUS LIVINGSTON, who alleged that on the morning of the 12th of January he forcibly entered his premises, No. 68 Carmine-street, and took away a sewing machine and other articles, valued together at $500.

Inspector CHAPMAN, of Castle Garden, introduced a "poor emigrant," just from Germany, to Collector GRINNELL, Tuesday. The gentleman from over the water, on close inspection, was found to be swaddled in silks, ribbons, laces and other expensive finery, skillfully concealed under his outer garments. The smuggler said he had been told before he left home that on paying $10 to the inspector here he could land in full dress. He was cared for as smugglers should be.

The drawing for Gunther's country seat in Jamaica, L. I., has been repeatedly referred to. The donation was made by Mr. W. H. GUNTHER under the condition that the whole issue of 250 chances be disposed of. The value of the estate being at least $25,000, Mr. GUNTHER desires to realize at least, the full value of the property. To bring the chances within reach of everybody, Messrs. LOEWENHERR, DANIEL & Co., the agents in the matter, No. 133 Nassau-street, have been authorized to take subscriptions for one-tenth, one-fifth and one-quarter chances, at $10, $20 and $25 respectively.

An electric annunciator has been placed in the Comptroller's office. The apparatus consists simply of two pedestals, one of which is placed near the Comptroller's desk and the other near his Deputy's, Mr. STORRS. On the top of these pedestals are small ivory knobs, marked with the names of the different departments. On pressing one of these knobs, an electric current is sent through the wire connected with it, and a gong struck in the department with which it communicates. Much time and trouble are thus saved.

The case of KIMER and LALOR, the two persons charged with robbing a Frenchman by means of personating Custom House officers, was postponed for one day by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on account of the illness of defendant's counsel. In connection with the case it is alleged that stolen goods were received from the accused by an ex-Secret Service officer, and that the latter pretended to the owner that he was Collector GRINNELL.

There is little doubt that the City Commissioners now sitting upon the widening of Broadway will report early in the Spring in favor of the project, and that thoroughfare will then be enlarged from sixty-six to one hundred feet in width from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

OLIVIA SHAW was yesterday playing with a raccoon at the house of her employer, JOSEPH STINER, No. 209 East Thirty-fourth-street, when she was so severely bitten by the animal that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL HERON and THOMAS COMERFORD were seriously injured yesterday while at work in a sewer in Ninth-avenue, near Sixtieth-street, by the earth caving in upon them. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

JAMES C. MOTT was knocked down yesterday at Mt. St. Vincent, by an engine on the Hudson River Railroad, and received a slight scalp wound. He was brought to the City and taken to the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

MARY FAHEY yesterday fell over a coal scuttle in her room at No. 23 Monroe-street and broke her arm. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The New Year's Festival of the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School was held yesterday, in the schoolroom, No. 116 Elizabeth-street. Two hundred children were present and a large number of visitors. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. S. W. SKINNER, Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES and others. A number of recitations were given in a very superior manner, and in several cases showed considerable elocutionary talent. The children, after partaking of a bountiful supply of cake and fruit, were all presented with articles of clothing and shoes. This school has attained a high state of efficiency, and reflects much credit upon the Misses STEVENS and their associate teachers.

This morning, at 8:30 o'clock, a special car will leave the Thirtieth-street depot for Albany, bearing Special Committee and others interested, who go to see the Governor concerning the Smith-Henry contest for the Supervisorship.

ADAM SAUER, a private in the Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was buried yesterday at Green-Wood Cemetery with military honors.

The work on the new Post Office progresses. A ship arrived yesterday from Maine, with a load of granite for the piers. Should the weather continue favorable, and the remaining vessels not be delayed, all the piers will be in position in six weeks. There are 125 men now employed upon the work, which is all that the funds in the Treasury for that purpose will allow. As soon as Congress makes an appropriation, there will be needed nearly 1,000 men to hurry forward the work towards completion in the Summer and Autumn months. The fence to the south, and the entire distance in front of Park-row, has just been moved back, giving to the public a broad board sidewalk, which greatly relieves the immense travel in that vicinity.

Mr. CHARLES MORAN read a paper on "The Darwinian Theory and its Acceptance by Herbert Spencer," before the members of the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, in their rooms, No. 23 Third-avenue.

The case of one of the persons whose books were seized for alleged frauds on the revenue in the Thirty-second District—that of Mr. GAFFIELD—came up for a hearing yesterday afternoon in the United States Commissioner's Office. In the absence of witnesses the examination was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The trustees of Princeton College have erected a commodious and superb college gymnasium on the college grounds at Princeton. The same will be dedicated to-day. Appropriate addresses and other ceremonies will take place.

BROOKLYN.

The great need of a Republican newspaper which has been felt among the people of Williamsburg since the *Press* ceased to exist, over two years ago, is about to be supplied by about half a dozen public spirited citizens who think that the sum of $30,000 is not too much for them to invest in making a decent experiment. The necessity of this step has been regarded as all the more important in presence of the operations of the City Hall Ring in their endeavors to muzzle the local newspapers.

The Moen Asphaltic and Cement Company brought a suit against the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court Circuit, for the sum of $505 with interest, for work performed on the buildings and stables of the latter Company. The jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $635 90.

The Kings County Supervisors met yesterday and approved of bills amounting to $17,829 76.

About twenty-five feet of the Furman-street wall which dykes in Brooklyn Heights, near Montague-street, gave way yesterday, and the gap is now choked by a mass of stone, sand, beams and other *débris*.

Mr. ROBERT CARNEY, residing at No. 19 North Seventh-street, E. D., was assaulted by a party of six roughs on Franklin-street, Greenpoint, on Tuesday night, and robbed of $164 35. They escaped.

DAVID ALDRICH, 65 years of age, while engaged repairing the roof of a building in Main-street, near Water, on Tuesday evening, fell backward, and was precipitated to the ground. His injuries were so severe that he died soon after admission to the City Hospital.

Mrs. WALLACE, the only survivor of the Wallace family who jumped from the window of the burning building in Furman-street some time ago, is recovering so rapidly that it is thought she will be able to leave the City Hospital in the course of a week. This is a remarkable case.

The trial of EDWIN PERRY, charged with the murder of THOMAS HAYES, the Furman-street watchman, on the evening of Dec. 28, 1869, was resumed yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the case was further adjourned until to-day.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will lecture in the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church on "Homely Matters," next Monday evening.

The "Ice Period" will be the subject of Professor WINCHELL's lecture on Geology at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

We learn that General STEWART L. WOODFORD has accepted an invitation from the new publishers of the Brooklyn *Union* to assume editorial charge of that paper.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening the distillery at the corner of John and Jay streets, owned by WILLIAM FISHER & Co., took fire and sustained damage to the amount of $200.

LONG ISLAND.

FREDERICK NEIMEYER, the man arrested by Officer SMITH, of Flushing, last Saturday, for taking a load of hay from the farm hand of BENJAMIN WOOLEY, of Little Neck, and selling it in New-York, was released by Justice SILLIMAN, of Flushing, yesterday, on his paying WOOLEY $30, and also cost of prosecution.

The Grand-street Extension Commissioners opened the bids last Tuesday for the erection of the bridge across Newtown Creek, between Grand-street, Williamsburg, and Newtown. They ranged from $24,000 to $33,000, the lowest bid being nearly $10,000 less than the lowest bid last Summer, when some technicality made it necessary to go over the whole matter. It is reported that the Commissioners have altered the plans since the bids were advertised, which may make it necessary to advertise for new bids. The bridge and approach will be about 700 feet long with an 80 feet draw.

The taxpayers of Newtown, who have been assessed for the construction of Thompson-avenue, have assessed themselves five per cent. of the whole assessment, for the purpose of testing the legality of the act forming the commission.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A special meeting of the taxable inhabitants of White Plains, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to raise $2,500 for the purchase of a lot on which to erect a village hall; also for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the trustees to issue bonds not exceeding the sum of $12,500, payable in ten or fifteen years, to defray the expenses of erecting the proposed village hall. Both propositions were rejected by a vote of [illegible] to 13.

NEW-JERSEY.

A conference took place yesterday afternoon between Alderman CHARLES CAIN and the Committee appointed at the Eleventh Ward meeting on Monday evening last. Mr. CAIN stated that he knew it was the intention of the meeting to ask him to resign, but that he should not do so until a majority of the taxpayers of the Eleventh Ward were represented. He certainly should not do so until he was certain that such a course of action was desired by the voters he represented.

JOHN INGAMELLS, an English farmer, residing at Ridgeway, was robbed in the Liverpool House, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, of $22 by two young men with whom he was drinking.

The Justices of the Peace of New-Jersey have decided to present a bill immediately in the Legislature granting them the privilege of collecting fees in advance in criminal cases.

Rev. CLARKSON DUNN, a well known clergyman of the Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Elizabeth, on Tuesday, in the 76th year of his age.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86½; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 17½; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 11,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 10d.@7s. 11d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil dull. Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina.

LONDON, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—American Securities are easier at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862.....86¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old.....86½
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867.....85⅛
United States Ten-forty Bonds, coupon.....84⅝

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Lard heavy. Cheese, 70s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, Old, 86½; 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17½; Illinois Centrals, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d. ℔ gallon.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—EXCHANGE on London, 12@13 ℔ cent. premium. EXCHANGE on Paris, par. Gold EXCHANGE on the United States, short sight, 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium. EXCHANGE on the United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 28@27 ℔ cent. discount. FREIGHTS firmer.

HAVRE, Jan. 12.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 136½f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—EXCHANGE shade weaker; 1-10 premium selling; 1-10 off buying. FLOUR quiet and easier at $3 50@$4 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and easier; sales of No. 1 at 84c.; No. 2 at 77c.@77¼c.; in the afternoon, irregular at 77¼c.@78⅛c., seller February, for No. 2. CORN dull at 70c.@70½c. for regular No. 2; in the afternoon, dull at 70½c.@71c. for No. 2. OATS dull; sellers of No. 2 at 40½c. RYE dull at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm and quiet at 87½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 92c.@93c. PORK unsettled and irregular; sales at $26 75@$27, for cash; $27, buyer January. LARD steady and dull at 15¾c.@16c., cash; 16c., seller February. HAMS quiet at 14½c. Short Rib SIDES, 13⅝c. Rough SIDES, 12⅛c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10c. Green SHOULDERS, 9¼c.@9½c. Dressed HOGS active and steady, at $10 25@$11 65. Live HOGS dull and lower, at $8 55@$9 for light; $9 25@$9 75 for good to choice. CATTLE dull and weak, at $3 62½@$5 75 for common Cows to fair Steers; $6 80@$7 50 for fair to choice shipping Beeves. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats, 2,800 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—COTTON—Stock scarce; Middling Upland, 25c.; Middling Orleans, 26¼c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 87½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 75; Illinois and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT dull and quotations barely maintained; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 28. RYE steady at $1. CORN dull; Old Yellow, $1 02; New do., 87c.@90c. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 30½c.@30¾c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS drooping. Mess PORK, $28@$29. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. WHISKY advanced; wood at $1 04; iron bound, $1 05.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—WHEAT dull; Amber State and Michigan, $1 28@$1 32½; Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan, $1 35@$1 40; Diehl, $1 65@$1 70. RYE dull and lower; last sales at 90c. at Susquehanna Depot. CORN very quiet and dull; new round Yellow almost nominal at 97c.@$1; Western Yellow, $1 05; Old Western Mixed, $1 12@$1 13. BARLEY dull and market somewhat depressed; two-rowed State, 95c.@$1; six-rowed do. at $1 07@$1 10; Canada West, $1 10@$1 20. Barley MALT steady; two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 35; six-rowed do., $1 35@$1 45; Canada West, $1 55@$1 65. OATS steady; State at depot in bulk and in bags, 58c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN steady at 80c.@82c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 24c. TOBACCO firm; sales 105 hhds. at $4 90@$19 75. WHISKY firm at 93c.; sales 300 bbls. Live HOGS dull with but little demand; sales at $9 25@$9 75. Dressed HOGS, $10 75@$11 25; receipts, 3,600 head. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. PORK offered at $27. LARD, 15½c.@16¼c. Bulk MEATS—11c. for Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON—13c. for Shoulders, 15½c.@16c. for Sides. HAMS dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE steady at par, buying; 1-10 off, selling.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling held 23½c. FLOUR heavy; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT steady. Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. CORN 90c.@95c. OATS, 60c.@63c., sacked. RYE, 80c. TOBACCO very firm; sales 65 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$7; Leaf dull. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c. LARD, 16¾c. WHISKY dull; nominally, 93c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 12.—FLOUR was in fair demand and the market was steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White and $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 27½; prime White Canada, $1 60. CORN dull; sales of car lots at $1 08. BARLEY quiet; prime Up-lake Canada held at $1 06. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—COTTON heavy; Middling, nominally 25c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm for Choice Maryland Red; Pennsylvania very dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 28; Maryland, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firm for White at $1@$1 02; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 53c.@57c. RYE active at $1@$1 10. Mess PORK quiet at $30@$31. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 18c. WHISKY firm at $1 01@$1 02 for wood and iron bound.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; regular do., $1; No. 1 Red held at $1 08; buyers bid $1 07; Amber, $1 02½. CORN dull; No. 2 held at 82c.; New, 70c. bid, held higher. OATS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull; $10 50@$11 was the best bid. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 53,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 31,000 lbs. Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—COTTON dull but easier at 24½c. for Middling; sales, 4,200 bales; receipts, 3,975 bales. BRAN, $1 30. HAY—Prime, $37 50. Mess PORK, $39. BACON, 14c.@16½c.@17c. LARD—Tierce, 17c.@17¾c.; Keg, 18¾c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 121⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131⅛. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ℔ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,100 head; market quiet and ¼c. lower; sales 700 head at 7c.@7½c. for fair to good Western Steers averaging 1,150 to 1,260, closing dull and weak, with a downward tendency. HOGS—Receipts light; market quiet at $9 25@$10 for fair to extra.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—No sales were reported in the market to-day. There was no demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. New CORN, 78c., on the track; Old, 96c., in the railroad elevator. OATS, 50c., in store. BARLEY, 85c.@98c., according to quality. RYE, 95c. PORK, $28 50@$29. LARD, 17c.@17½c. HIGHWINES, $1.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—COTTON dull at 24½c.; receipts, 1,188 bales; exports 904 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm at 97½c. OATS dull at 60c.@62c. LARD dull at 18c.@18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 14¼c.@15½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull. RESIN dull at $1 60@$3 37½ for No. 2 to No. 1. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR steady at $1 85. COTTON dull at 22½c.@22c. for Middling.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy; Old No. 1 Mixed, 85c.; New held 70c.@75c. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull; held 80c.@90c. BARLEY heavy and nominal.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 14; No. 1 White, $1 06. OATS advancing; sales at 46c. Dressed HOGS, $11 for heavy.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 12.—COTTON was in fair demand and closed quiet; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings, 23⅛c.; receipts, 321 bales; exports, 715 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 666 bales; exports, Coastwise, 1,489 bales; sales 120 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—COTTON quiet; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 1,172 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—COTTON firm; receipts, 2,325 bales; sales, 700 bales; Middling, 24c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 105; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅞; Gold, 121⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Jan. 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 1 P. M. Mails for Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 11 A. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana (via Baltimore) by the *Cuba*, close at 6 P. M. Mails for Europe, via Derry and Liverpool, by the *Nestorian*, (from Portland, Me.,) close at 1 P. M. Only letters specially directed so sent.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Northampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M. Mails for Havana, by the *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives, W. C. Rives, Jr., Miss Alice Rives, Dr. and Mrs. E. Richter, Mrs. G. W. Edwards, Miss Lizzie Edwards, J. Edwards, Richard Edwards, Thos. Edwards, Miss B. Smith, Moolja Thackersy, Toolsidas Jadarzee, P. F. Robbe, E. G. Williams, M. Durand, W. W. Finn, Arthur L. Rives, M. Townsend, Wm. Amery, Colonel Hy. S. Olcott, J. D. Goodman, John Wayland, Miss Ky. L. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heath and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Townsend, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gundry and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Taylor, C. A. Reed, F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Marshall Woods, Miss Woods, Miss Garsman, Miss M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodair, Alex. Penny, M. Normington, R. L. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Palmer and child.

JAN. 12—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Captain A. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Bagnell, J. W. Handbrook, Miss Mary Garrahan, Miss Anna M. Bronson, Miss Susie and Clara Curtis, Miss Parrish, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Curtis, Master Geo. L. Curtis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets.. 3 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 53 | Gov. Island. 4 42 | Hell Gate.. 6 04

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Brunette, Done, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Oliver, Guanape Island, Peru, Sept. 27, with guano to R. C. Ferguson—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Horn Nov 3, and crossed the equator Dec. 2, in lon. 35. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam sloop-of-war Swatara, Lieut.-Com. W. N. Allen, from Aspinwall 21 ds., made the passage under canvass. She carries 9 guns.

Ship New World, Champion, London Dec. 4, and Isle of Wight 8th, with mdse. and 38 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Gessner, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. and 167 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had heavy weather during the latter part of passage, and been 14 ds. from Bermuda, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Peterson, Bordeaux 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 14 ds. from thence with strong variable winds.

Bark India, (Russ.,) Kohlstrom, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 22, lat. 31, lon. 43, had a gale from N. W., lasting 3 ds., during which lost and split sails.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Isaac Hall. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hartley, Bilboa, Spain, 39 ds., with old rails to Boyd & Hincken. Has had fine weather to Bermuda, and has been 11 ds. from thence with constant gales from W. S. W. to N., during which sprung fore and foretopgallant-yards and main boom.

Brig Kyrre, (Norw.,) Halversen, Cette 64 ds., with wine, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 15, and had fine weather up to Jan. 1, 12 miles E. from Sandy Hook, when we encountered a S. E. gale, and was obliged to stand out to sea.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor, Me.,) Larrabee, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 10, and had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neil, Port Spain, Trinidad 13 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Scotland, (of Boston,) Cook, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy weather south of Hatteras.

Brig Venion, (Br.,) Eaton, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Joachine Heinrich, (N. G.,) Stehr, Rio Grande do Sul 60 ds., with hides and hair to Christian Thompson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 40, and had fine weather up to Hatteras, being 9 ds. from thence to port.

Schr. David Babcock, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to D. P. Winston. Has had stormy weather up to Hatteras, since light winds.

Schr. Montrose, Lesack, Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Reeves. Jan. 2, lat. 33 30, lon. 74, encountered a heavy gale from S. E. to W. N. W., which lasted for four ds., during which lost foresail and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Low, St. John, P. R., Dec. 15, and Fajardo 28th, with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. Left no vessels at either port.

Schr. G. W. Morris, ——, from wreck of steamer Grecian, ashore at Jones Inlet, with fruit and ship's material to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Schr. Guiding Star, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Gray, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, (of Franklin, Me.,) Blaisdell, Corpus Christi, Texas, 23 ds., with wool and hides to Thorne & McFarland.

Schr. Fannie Keating, (of Quincy Point,) Jones, Charleston 9 ds., with yellow pine for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 ds., with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Thomas Fish, (of Thomaston,) Wiley, Pensacola 21 ds., with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amos Faulkenbury, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gurtis Goodman, Bishop, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Fashion, Carley, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. W. A. Jewett, Freeman, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. G. Craig, Haskell, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Moses Patten, Hards, Wood's Hole, for Savannah.

Schr. Henry Crowell, Dickson, Richmond, for Taunton.

Schr. Trade Wind, Babb, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Pearson, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Matooka, Fooks, Alexandria, Va.
Schr. J. G. Smith, Crowell, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. Red Jacket, Post, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. S. Fogg, Paine, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Benj. S. Wright, Brown, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Pelton, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Terry, New-Haven.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, New-Haven.
Schr. T. D. Baker, Brown, Boston, for Norfolk.
Schr. A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Wareham.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Hudson, Salem, for Baltimore.
Schr. David E. Small, Ellis, Providence, for Norfolk.
Schr. E. M. Storry, Kelly, Providence, for Norfolk.
Schr. E. A. Chase, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. H. West, Howes, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. General W. H. French, Loud, New-Haven.
Schr. Anadir, Boman, Brookhaven.
Schr. S. V. Waltham, Snow, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. A. M. Bird, Merrill, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. A. P. Higgins, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. McClellan, Kane, Portland, for Baltimore.
Schr. Ida L., Bearse, Boston.
Schr. B. T. Crocker, Harding, Portland, for Norfolk.
Schr. H. Prescott, Prescott, Portland.
Schr. C. Morrison, Higgets, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. W. R. Beebe, Lozier, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Arr. steamer Samaria, from Liverpool; bark Chief, from Beyrout; brigs Hannah Hicks, from Palermo; Gypsy Queen, from St. Martins Luian, from Turk's Island; schrs. La Have, (Br.,) from Hayti; Emeline, from Turk's Island; Oliver Jameson, from Savannah.

Below—Ship John N. Cushing, from Shields.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Arr. brigs Max, from Rio for orders; Catherine, from Rio for orders; Revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Carolina, from Liverpool; Arthur Kinsman, from Havana.

Sld. bark Neborg, for Baltimore, and brig Catherine, for New-York.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 12.—The brig Moonlight, which was ashore on Mosquito Shoal, has arrived at this port full of water, deserted, and nearly all her sails gone.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—Sld. steamer Isaac Bell, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 11.—Arr. steamers Wyoming, from Philadelphia; America, from Baltimore; ship John O. Baker, from Antwerp; schr. Gifford, from Georgetown.

Cld. steamships Virgo, for New-York; Fannie, for Baltimore.

12th.—Arr. steamer Montgomery, from New-York.

Cld. bark J. S. Harris, Bristol, Eng.; schr. Hattie Marian, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. E. B. Shaw, Baltimore; Wm. Allen, New-York; J. M. Broomall, Philadelphia; Sylvan, Wood's Hole.

Sld. brig Romano, Barcelona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Arr. ship Blue Jacket from New-York.

Cld. Ulcoats, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Charger, for Hong Kong; Wennington, for Liverpool; Miako, for Sydney.

The following vessels sailed from Honolulu in December: On the 8th, Geo. Howland and James Allen; 9th, Progress; 11th, Islander, all with bone and oil for New-Bedford.

And the following sailed to cruise: Eliza Swift, Ohio, Europa, Active, Trident and Wilhelm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Arr. steamers Empire, New-York.

Cld. steamer James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Linda—Bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, Jan 9, lat. 37, lon. 72.

Mariposa—Brig, (of Stockton, Me.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 30 ds. out, Jan. 5, lat. 30 05, lon. 71 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 24, brig J. Leighton, from New-York, dschg.; schr. Althea, for Philadelphia.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. schrs. Annie Tibbitts and S. M. Pote, dschg.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Sld. steamship Juniata, Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The Inman steamship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening; all well.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Ship Lake Ontario, Captain Benson, from New-York, arrived here to-day. She reports on 7th inst., in heavy gale, lost boat, rails and bulwarks, and had hold half filled with water.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The bark Susquehanna, from Newcastle for Cartagena, with a cargo of coal, foundered on Goodwin Sands.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.....$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING
FROM
25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the
SPECIAL SALE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

G. F. GILMAN.
TEAS.
NO. 129 FRONT-ST.,
New-York.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

WHATEVER THE ACHE OR PAIN, however severe or acute, whether from rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, paralysis or other cause, quickly relieved and permanently cured by HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. 50c. Sold by all druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN Protestant Benevolent Coachman's Association are requested to attend a special meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN WILSON, Recording Secretary.